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THE FRONT PAGE

THE most exciting event of last week was the hurricane that didn't. For several days a whole continent of us were kept on tenterhooks as the newspapers charted the slow but inexorable advance of a mammoth of furious winds against the Atlantic seaboard. Even Manhattan nervously flexed its steel and concrete muscles as it recalled the forebodings of early Isaiahs who saw in the skyscraper a direct incitement to the wrath of heaven.

But the hurricane had met its match in the modern forces of scientific publicity. Arriving in gargantuan confidence, it found thousands of miles of coastline battened down, ships riding in secure anchorage, airplanes of alarm zooming overhead, and special correspondents of the press peering lasciviously from safe points of vantage. It was too much for the hurricane, which knew as well as anyone the importance of the element of surprise. Roaring with discomfiture and rage it flung back into the solitude and misery of the Atlantic waste, where-it was the only thing a self-respecting hurricane could doit swallowed its tail and died. And the next day the

press reported another windstorm "lost" at sea.

There is a moral, of course. You can't beat the hurricane system. 0 0 0

THE PRICE OF A SHAVE

UNDER powers conferred by the Legislature of Ontario, the Hon. Mr. Croll has ruled that nobody in the city of Toronto shall get a shave from a barber for less than a specified sum, that nobody shall obtain a professional haircut for less than another specified sum, and that nobody shall obtain either a shave or a haircut or a face massage on Wednesday afternoon. All of this seems to us to be very difficult and very peculiar. There are a great many different sorts of barbers, and a great many different sorts of shaves. We do not know from personal experience, but we are informed, that there are places where one can offer up one's face, somewhat as public-spirited persons in the days of body-snatching offered up their remains after death, as a subject upon which young students may practice in order to acquire the knowledge and dexterity of their trade. A shave in these establishments, we are told, costs all the way from nothing to five cents, and to us it does not appear unreasonably cheap at either price. Then there are the little shops in the cheaper suburbs, where the number of towels employed is seldom more than two, and from these you can go all the way up to the luxurious establish-ments in the larger hotels, where the operator will use at least a dozen towels and discuss with you the personal idiosyncrasies of half the Prime Ministers, dance orchestra conductors and corporation lawyers in the country. The idea that all these very varying treatments shall henceforth be paid for at the same price seems to us to be illogical. Apart altogether from the towels, why should we pay the same sum to the man who shaves Mr. Hepburn every day, and who can tell us the exact nature of his nervous reflexes at 9.30 this morning, as to a man who never shaved anybody more interesting than a school trustee, and could not tell us anything about him if 0 0 0

LOSING OUR BUSINESS

WHAT the Government does about the price of shaves does not greatly affect us. We have not hired anybody to shave us for about two years. The last time we tried to do so was in Kitchener, Ont., where we arrived on a Wednesday afternoon to deliver a lecture that evening, and where we found that, by reason of some sort of legislation or by-law or trade union decree, there were no barbei open on that day, although all the beauty parlors for the fair sex were just as open and just as busy as they always are. We remember coming to the concusion that Kitchener must be in some respects a hick town, a conclusion for which we suppose we shall now have to apologize, unless we are prepared to extend it to Toronto-which upon second thoughts is not absolutely impossible. We can shave ourselves very well and very comfortably with any one of half-a-dozen mechanical devices invented since the turn of the century. Hair-cutting is another matter; but we are informed that there are mechanical devices for that also, and we are prepared to look into them if the necessity should arise. We are also prepared, if necessary, to let our hair grow a little longer, and to have it cut a little shorter. Altogether we doubt if the tonsorial profession will make any more money out of us now that it has become a public utility than it did before.

0 0 0 THE ALBERTA CHARACTER

MOST of Alberta, except the mountain slopes, which are not very densely populated, is an elevated and slightly sloping plateau. With its sister Saskatchewan, it differs from all the other Provinces in having no seaboard; though it has to be admitted that Manitoba and Ontario have not much, and that what they have probably does not greatly affect their general character. It has the largest percentage of population of foreign (non-British and non-Canadian) parentage of any Province except Saskatchewan; but a large and very influential part of the foreign-parentage element is the progeny of American parents who were, or are still, domiciled in American States of similar geographical character.

The effect of geographical environment upon racial character is well known to be great; but it is also quite probably more rapid than most people are aware. There is undoubtedly in process of formation



"IN CONFERENCE". The week's Prize Photograph, by Charles H. Blair, 56 Sparks St., Ottawa. Rolleicord, 1/5 second at F4.5, 10 a.m., July.

an inland agricultural-plateau type of population in North America, and it seems not unlikely that it may have reached its most advanced development in Alberta. This Province has passed with extraordinary rapidity from the pastoral-plateau type of economy to the agricultural-plateau type, a change which has been favored by the political efforts of governments and real estate dealers anxious for settlement, and by the hostile tariff policy of the adjoining Republic, which forced a considerable turnover from cattleraising to the production of an article more suited to

long-distance transportation.

Now the Calgary of Bob Edwards is no more like the Calgary of William Aberhart than Robert Burns is like Herr Hitler; and the reason is simple. The pastoral-plateau economy is exceptionally suited to the fostering of individual freedom; while the agricultural-plateau economy is equally favorable to regimentation. Cattle-raising is done by small separate units-large in the area which each unit operates, but small and exceedingly self-contained in the human organization. Wheat-raising is done by units of many different sizes, but all in close and constant co-operation with one another. Cows are an individual product, and each man's cows are distinguishable, or should be, from every other man's. Wheat is a mass product, and once it has been inspected and receipted for, nobody can tell one man's wheat from his neighbors. Cows are easily stolen, and the safeguarding of the herd is a constant preoccupation of the rancher. Wheat is never stolen, and the only theft that the wheat-raiser has to bother about is what may be performed, not upon him individually. but upon his whole class, by the various organizations which intervene between him and his ultimate consumer. All these things have the most pronounced effect upon the psychology of the communi-ties which engage in these two radically different occupations. Alberta has passed from the one to the other with bewildering rapidity, and neither the Albertans nor the Canadians as a whole have had time to size up the results.

0 0 0 LIMITS OF AUTONOMY

NTOW in matters whose effect does not too seriously extend beyond the Province of Alberta, it is probably right and desirable that this tendency to o-operation and regimentation should be given fairly free scope. The people of Alberta are a different kind of people from the people of other parts of Canada, largely because they live under different conditions; and they are what those conditions have

made them. In recent years the conditions have been very hard. A tendency to extreme measures, for the advancement of co-operation and regimentation, has been in evidence in the legislation of Alberta for quite a long time. There is an element in Alberta which dislikes these measures exceedingly, and it is an old, once influential, and still socially admirable element. But it is not the business of the Dominion to interfere with the "peculiar institutions" of Alberta as operated by the majority of the elected representatives of the Albertans, so long as these institutions do not contravene any of the basic principles upon which the rest of Canada carries on its economic life.

But one of those principles—without which we do not think that economic life as lived by the rest of Canada, under the property-and-credit system, can long be carried on—is the principle that the citizen who has entered into a contract with another citizen. and advanced that other citizen a sum of money in exchange for a promise to pay certain sums at certain dates, shall be entitled to appear before the courts and plead for the performance of that promise if the second citizen fails to fulfil it. We have said, and we repeat, that we do not think that economic life can continue to be carried on under the present system if this principle is not maintained. We do not think that the citizens of Alberta, whatever be their peculiar geographical situation or its results upon their mentality, have a right to abolish that system in Alberta while Alberta remains a part of

Canada and the rest of Canada desires to have the system maintained. 2 2 2

HARD ON MAJOR DOUGLAS

WE DOUBT if even the embattled mortgage holders of Canada received with as much dismay and indignation the news of Mr. Aberhart's recent legislation in Alberta as did the headquarters of Major Douglas in far off London, England. Anything more disastrous to the cause of genuine Social Credit than the things that are being done in the name of Social Credit in Alberta is difficult to imagine. It is true that Major Douglas hates both bankers and mortgage lenders; he considers them both useless, extortionate and tyrannical. But he has never proposed not to pay them what is due to them under their contracts. He knows that to repudiate one sort of contract makes all forms of contracts uncertain; and credit, even Social Credit, is entirely a matter of contract. Respectability is of the very (Continued on Page Three)

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

WELL, here is Autumn with its warm days and cool nights and rusty gardens and vestibules ankle-deep in coal-dealers' circulars.

Travellers returning from Europe report it to be a continent in uniform which makes us think that perhaps after all it is better to live in Canada, where the only men in uniform you see in addition to policemen and bellboys are the film palace guards.

A nudist's diary must be a monotonous affair, page after page with the single uninspired entry: Nothing on for today.

It is not the professional agitator who gives strength to the socialist movement, we are told, but the solid citizen of the bourgeoisie who becomes convinced over a long period of time of the unwork-ability of the present capitalist system. Well, he ability of the present lefts best who lefts last.

House parties haven't got into their autumnal swing yet, people just foregathering in a desultory fashion and knock-knocking about.

The novelist who writes a thousand-page novel is more astute than his shorter-winded brethren. He knows that ten years later he'll still be being read.

Mr. Lloyd George, who has been visiting with Herr Hitler, says he is convinced that Germany is arming only for defence. As we understand it. Germany wants to be strong enough to defend herself against Russia when she decides to annex the Ukraine, the Urals and the Siberian plains.

The report that third-dimensional films have been perfected should please those intellectual filmgoers who have been clamoring so long for pictures with some depth to them.

An announcement in a Montreal paper refers to "a refined Captain of the Guards". It sounds like a good subject for an Italian editorial on the increasing effeteness of the Anglo-Saxon race.

The United States election campaign is beginning to go great guns, but we doubt if anything better can now come out of it than Mr. Ickes' description of Mr. Landon as "the strong, silenced man"

Esther says the thing she dislikes most about gas masks is their hideous uniformity; she says the government needn't expect that she's going to wear one unless she can have it specially made to suit her

WHAT-NO SHOW TAX?

BY ARCHIE LAMPMAN

CIVILIZATION is a great thing when you come to think of it. It's hard to say just what we'd do without it.

Really, one can't help but feel sorry for the folks of the Middle Ages—what with their humdrum wars. dull ideas of boiling people in oil and their utterly drab conception of the fitness of things, such as stringing up fat burghers and nailing the lads of the village to the rack.

The thing lacked color-technique, if you know what we mean. There was no sense of proportion. That "je ne sais quoi," that deft touch of showmanship that puts it over, as we say today, was missing. It wasn't that they didn't try. There were some splendid attempts at barbarism. A lot of their massacres showed great promise. But they always petered out for lack of support. Became just another

Nowadays things are different. Success is our motto. We have no use for failures. As soon as any riot, war, insurrection or blood purge shows promise it's placed on a basis that's bound to show returns. Civilization discovered the box office. Our ancestors, admittedly, had good material. We just added the publicity department.

TAKE, for instance, the comment of Jones, a stock-broker pal of ours, as he spread out the morning

paper the other day.
"Boy," he exclaimed in admiration, "this Spanish fracas is certainly a swell war. I rather like it better than the Ethiopian one.'

There you are. Jones is just one of millions getting satisfaction from the efficient handling of such situations. All over the world Joneses are feeling that this is indeed a bigger and better world. In the old days folks were brutal. They had no better

feelings. They were apathetic.

Not so today. The Joneses of our world take a personal interest in all wars. They expect certain standards, and frown upon any sign of the slipshod. They thrill to the word-pictures of bombings and

machine-gun fire (continued page 3, col. 2), and know all the war correspondents by their first names. In the bad old days, the tough duke, margrave or archduchess would just let it be known as a matter

"Forsooth, methinks I'll gird me for battle. That pie-faced cousin of mine has added two more provinces to his realm. Odds bodikins! I'll wipe the map with him." And he does.

But it's a miserable affair at best. All the margrave or duke does is rush over with his army, burn his cousin's crops and villages and tack him to the door jam. Anybody hearing about it, if anybody does, merely shrugs a shoulder and goes on with his work. They feel, if they feel at all, that the "pie-faced cousin" probably deserved all he get. Anyway, it was nice weather and the moguls had to have some diversion. Nobody is horrified. The world isn't rocked with indignation. There's no protest meeting of the Amalgamated Young People's Association of Oshkosh, Wis. No delegations. No letters to the papers. No nothing. It is just another failure.

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m UT}$ nowadays we have the situation well in hand. In the first place war is outlawed. Our ancestors didn't think of that one. Sheer lack of vision. At the first sign of trouble the world bursts into flame a flame of publicity. War correspondents pour into the active area in droves. Movie men, photographers, scrip writers, directors and water boys migrate in army corps, booking all the best hotel rooms before the opposing generals can get there. The war is as good as on. Nobody with any self-respect would call off a war after everybody had gone to all that

Take Mussolini, for instance. What possibly happened was he couldn't get to sleep one night, so started thinking pleasant thoughts. He picked at random the rosy vision of putting the Ethiopians to the sword and pinching Addis Ababa. In the morning he may have mentioned it to a few of the boysjust in fun. They passed it on as mere pleasantry

The first time possibly Mussolini knew he was headed for the top and success was when he read it in the papers. The League of Nations rushed into conference. Anthony Eden went into training. The French vacillated. The British frowned. Orators the world over got on their boxes and denounced him. Societies for the prevention of everything held nightly meetings and passed votes of censure. It was then Mussolini got wise to himself. Maybe, he was a great guy. From that hour he was a knock-out.

A ND so the success, so far, of the Spanish civil war is largely due to good management. In the old days it would have been

"I see that there's a civil war in Spain." "Yes. I heard something about it your bid, partner."

But now it's different. Here they realized they had to have something to keep up reader interest. The old idea of just having two sides, like duck on the rock or prisoners' base, was abandoned as obsolete. It was too apparent. Too simple. One or the other side usually wins. Not enough material to go on. No meat to it. It isn't even worth photographing.

The handling of the Spanish war is beyond critiism. Nobody could have done better not even in Hollywood. In the first place they've fixed it so the war can't possibly end. This in itself is an innovation. The old idea, you remember, was "the war can't last a month." This is recognized now as the bunk.

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THE EXCEPTION AND THE RULE. The farm buildings of George Blackburn (left) who has succeeded splendidly in the Hunta district where he is one of the few not on relief. And (right) one of the many abandoned homesteads in Northern Ontario.





FAILURE OF COLONIZATION IN NORTHERN ONTARIO

BY NICHOLAS IGNATIEFF

CERTAIN aspects of conditions in Northern Ontario are worthy of serious consideration not only on their own account but because they are extremely revealing with regard to characteristic features of the depression in Canada and because a careful study of them may suggest solutions valuable to the economic life of Canada as a whole.

There is probably no area in the Dominion which is more blest with a variety of major natural resources than Northern Ontario. Whereas the economic ble of Canada suffers from an unbalanced oraceptration of natural resources vast areas suitable almost only for wheat; huge coal deposits where no other factors essential to large industrial development exist, from deposits a long distance from coal; many other resources situated so remote from present markets and centres of population as to make exploitation for the present uneconomical; in all these respects Northern Outario is particularly favored. Here are a necentrated immense deposits of a large range of minerals; gold, silver, nickel, represent, and, sulphur, and the rarer metals. Here is an abundance of cheap water power. Here are large preserves of good timber and huge areas of sprince pulp which under an intelligent system of exploitation paper industry. And we sides these resources fivepable to industrial development there is a vast area of mineral and in the "Clay helts". This area has been estimated at 16 million actes, or far more than is under cultivation in the whole Playance of Ontario today. Granted even that this is an exaggregated estimate, there is no doubt that Northern Ontario does possess a large acreage of room laint which could support a much larger population than it does at present.

This area is also more favorably situated with pospect to transportation and markets than most infere parts of Canada A large portion of it is adjacent to the Great Lakes Waterway system. Mach of it is within low or 500 miles of either Toponic or Montreal, and it some future date it may be possible to develop a convenient ocean route

House New Ontario has all the essentials of a well balanced economy which should insure for it an extremely foright future and great prosperity.

If AT is the actual particle which meets the eye in this tayored land? The total population of the area which comprises the districts of Algoria, Packering Kanara, Mantaulita Nipissina. Rainy River Sudmey Thursder Eay and Timiskaming is almost also non-people, of whom 295,000 live in towns and villages and are dependent on mining, the pulpoint paper, lumber and power industries, and the nucleonal services. About 82,000 people, comprising a people of the land.

The gold mining industry and, to a slightly less extent, maked have not known depression. The mining towes of Northern Obtario and Quebec are probably the only restres as the North American continent which have prospered more than ever since 1929. The pulp and paper addistry suffered from a secree slamp but during the past year or more has recovered and work is now proceeding at full time. Honce the industrial life in the North is more active, and the people connected with it more prosperous, then anywhere also in Canada.

One would imagine, therefore, that 18,000 agricultural households would be kept busy and prosperous supplying the food needs of an urban

That is not the case however. A very large proportion of these settlers are today existing, and have for the past four years existed, on direct relief from the Government, while hundreds of car loads of every kind of food are shipped into the urban rentres of Northern Ontario. It is a perfectly amazing

TAKE the district of Cochrane, in which is located the prosperous Porcupine mining area and the pulp and paper centres of Kapuskasing, Smooth Rock Falls and Iroquois Falls. The "Clay Belt" in this district runs right along the T. & N.O. Railway, east of Cochrane into the Province of Quebec, west of Cochrane about 160 miles, and some way north. Attempts to colonize this area have been going on for twenty-five years. Today there are about 62,000 neople in the district, of whom 50,000 live in the urban contres and villages and only about 12,000 people, comprising 3,000 homesteads, are on the land. There were 12,100 people receiving direct relief in this district during the month of July of this year. A still larger number are on relief in winter. This

condition has assumed ever increasing magnitude for the past four years. In some areas almost 100 per cent, of the settlers have been on relief for the past

In the districts of Cochrane, Sudbury and Thunder Bay, all of which are centres of prosperous industrial and mining development with large urban populations, there were 18,072 settlers and their families on relief in July 1936 at a total cost of \$54,700 or \$15,34 per family to the Government.

Why? Is the country not fit for farming? That would be the obvious answer, and there are not a few who are beginning to assert this.

That, however, is not the reason. The success of a few individual farmers scattered throughout the area where so many others have failed, the development of such excellent agricultural communities as those around New Liskeard and Val Gagné along the T. & N.O. Railway and Moonbeam on the Transcontinental west of Cochrane, and the great showing of the Dominion experimental farm at Kapuskasing, prove conclusively what the clay belt can produce if farmed properly.

The real reason for the disastrous condition of the settlers in Northern Ontario and failure of colonization there is due to absolute lack of organization and expert leadership in colonization work, and failure to grasp the changed economic and social conditions of pioneer settlement which have taken place in the past twenty years, and especially since the depression, by those who have anything to do with colonization.

ONE finds those in authority very impatient with the present-day settler or with any suggestion that colonization should be more organized and better directed. They are inclined to blame the settler himself and the modern generation for all the failure that has taken place. They assert that conditions of pioneer settlement have not changed and are incapable of change. Just as their fathers and mothers went out into the bush and cleared farms for themselves without assistance or advice from anybody but simply by dint of work, hardship, privation and isolation, so the modern pioneer must go out and put up with the same hardships and isolation which are inseparable, they say, from promeer land development.

They seem to forget that in those days there was no scientific agriculture, no experimental farms, no agricultural services, no modern implements or organization, the benefits of which surely should be applied as much to land development as to established agricultural communities. Besides, when the fathers of the older generation of today were pioneering in this country. Canada was not one of the most prosperous countries in the world with the highest

standard of living. It was a poor country with no large cities and little money. Since then, and very largely since the beginning of the present century. Canada has developed by leaps and bounds, very largely owing to a great influx of capital which made extensive railway and industrial development possible, and also to large scale immigration which rapidly opened up the West. It was one thing to expect people to put up with the hardships and isolation of pioneer life in a country such as Canada was then—only 35 years ago—when there was very little wealth, few railroads and few cities. It is a very different thing to expect to find such people today after the population has undergone the influence of rapidly expanding prosperity for twenty-five years.

In Those days a pioneer had to make good or perish, and there were few in the country better off than he was himself. Today the pioneer who is supposed to enjoy privation, isolation and backbreaking toil from sunrise to sunset for practically no tangible returns has a miner only a few miles away working eight hours a day, living in a gay town and earning a splendid wage. He has within his reach a railroad which can take him to any part of the Dominion out of his isolation and into a city where the authorities are forced to keep him on relief if he cannot find work, rather than let him starve.

It was easy to colonize with a minimum of system and organization in the good old days when the whole country was opening up and beoming with work. It mattered very little whether settlers stayed on the land or moved into the growing towns. If a man was in wooded country he could always find work at high wages for part of the year while he was clearing up his farm. This was possible right up to the depression and partly explains why the lands taken up in the wooded areas along the northern belt of settlement all the way from Quebec to British Columbia, and some of which have been opened to colonization for thirty years, have been cleared so slowly. They could not provide an immediate livelihood and the men earned their livings somewhere else or out of the timber and pulpwood on their lots, only to lose interest and move away when that was all gone. They say in Northern Ontario it takes five successive settlers on any one piece of land to make it into a permanent farm. In thirty years of colonization in the nine districts of New Intario only 2,900,000 acres have been taken nermanently and 720,000 improved of 16,000,000 acres supposedly available for agriculture.

All this did not seem a serious problem while there was lots of work to be had and capital was flowing into the country for every form of development. But now it is different: these settlers on frontier lands can not find outside work; they have been suddenly ferced to live exclusively off the land and with a very large proportion of them, in every Province from Quebec to British Columbia, their cultivated area, farming methods and marketing facilities could not supply them even with a subsistence livelihood.

NO ONE in authority seems to have recognized this unavoidable crisis in frontier colonization. The destitute and almost starving settlers began to clamor for assistance and this was supplied to them in the form of direct relief. As the scope of the problem was not known or realized by the central authorities an attempt was made to get by with the minimum of system or organization, with the result that the situation has completely got out of hand and has become what is termed in the North "a huge racket" in which polities of the most unsavory type plays its part.

There is no uniformity in relief administration or any definite standards applied to it. In some localities an attempt was made to extract work from the settlers for relief given, in others there was no such attempt made. At the present time there are so many settlers on direct relief that the system has degenerated to that of a straight "dole." The extent of relief given in each case depends almost entirely on the officers in charge. As the numbers on relief in these sparsely settled areas are so great that the few investigators cannot get into each case with sufficient care, it is now apparently sufficient to apply for relief in order to get it. Little wonder, therefore, that on every hand one hears of widespread abuse of the system. I have heard of settlers with more than fifty acres of cleared land, owning several head of stock, a car or a truck, or employed for wages on road work and still drawing relief.

The best men in the North country, whether they be farmers who have achieved success by their own efforts, or business men or public servants, are thoroughly concerned over the situation. They say: "Another year or two of this dole system and the people up here will be good for nothing."

PERSONALLY I was impressed by the general deterioration of morale which has taken place in the past three years. In 1933, when I made an extensive study of land settlement from Northern Quebec to British Columbia, there were many settlers on direct relief in Northern Ontario, as in the other Provinces except Quebec. But there were not a few individual settlers and some colonies which were doing too well or were too proud to accept relief. Today I found their number rapidly vanishing and even in the best settlements a great proportion are receiving relief. Whenever I asked about the causes the answer was always the same and ran about as follows:

"Everybody all around is getting relief and they sit back and laugh at the fellows who won't take it and try to work. Why, there are lots of settlers too lazy to put in a vegetable garden or cut enough wood for their own use in winter. They simply expect the Government to keep them and they get kept. That discourages the fellows who try to be honest and work and when they see how easy it is to get on relief they weaken and take help from the Government."

If this dole system is dictated mainly by political expediency, as is often charged in the North country, it is so much money wasted, for both political parties which have adopted these measures have not earned a particle of gratitude. Although nearly all the population on the land is supported in idleness by the Government, the people are disgruntled, there is much bitterness and contempt for the administration, and much growth of radical sentiment, to which has been added a movement for secession from the rest of the Province.

THE authorities were so completely ignorant of the conditions in the North that four years ago a scheme was launched of reclaiming city unemployed by placing those of them who had any farming experience on the land in Northern Ontario among those very settlers who had been there as long as

twenty years and were already being kept on relief.

The idea of placing city unemployed among settlers who had lived in the North country for years and were apparently unable to make a living off the land was enough to knock the whole scheme on the head at the very start. The newcomers were obviously inclined to say: "If these fellows who have (Continued on Next Page)



TO GOVERNMENT STANDARDS. One of the homesteads built by the Department of Colonization of Quebec for the settlers now being established in Northern Quebec.

THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

essence of the Social Credit campaign, and what is being done in Alberta is simply not respectable. The people for whom Social Credit was designed by its original inventor are the sort of people to whom the platform of the C.C.F. appears desperately wicked altogether; and here is the only Social Credit government in the world enacting legislation which makes the ideas of Mr. Woodsworth, Mr. Coote and Professor Underhill look like the very essence of bourgeois rectitude. It really is rather hard and rather unjust, but if Major Douglas had taken out a patent and registered a trademark so that nobody could use the term Social Credit except under licence from headquarters, he might have protected himself from these embarrassing incidents.

The legislation which is causing the present outburst has, of course, nothing whatever to do with Social Credit, but that fact is not likely to be very carefully borne in mind by the general public, and especially the general public several thousand miles away from Alberta. The Alberta Legislature did at the same session also enact Social Credit, but there has been no outburst of indignation about that piece of legislation, for a very good and simple reason. Nobody can tell from its text what it means or what can be done under it. It contains one provision which must, we should think, be unique in the history of Parliaments. This provision authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to vary the terms of the Act itself. What the courts will think of this amazing delegation of the legislative power we have no idea, but we fancy they will find that the parliamentary system does not contemplate that legislators should get somebody else, even the executive authority of the Province, to do their legislating 2 2 2

QUINTS WILL GO QUAINT

THE Callander sequences for the second quintuplet film have been completed and the director and crew have returned to Hollywood. They found the Dionne sisters harder to handle this time, capricious and wilful and full of their own diminutive ideas. In the end the prepared script had to be thrown to the winds and the girls given their heads. We have no doubt the result will be as natural and as full of

romp as could be desired.

But the arm of Hollywood is long and time is on its side; it will make actresses of them yet. Not many more moons can pass before the quintuplets in their small subconscious way will begin to sense that there is something fantastic afoot, that they are the core and focus of a vague but active mystery which is worth inquiring into. And the day they get their teeth into the truth will mark the end of an innocent and unself-conscious life. For instead of merely being quintuplets they will begin to act the part of quintuplets, which is a very different thing. Then there will be nothing for Dr. Dafoe to do but pack them ail off to Hollywood, where artifice—a thing of no worth on the simple rugged farmlands of Callander—is appreciated as the most precious commodity in the world.

PIANO REDIVIVUS

ENGLAND is enjoying an exhibition entirely devoted to pianos. It opened in Regent Street on September 12, and London journalists profess to be unable to remember anything of the kind in past history. A leading piano maker informs the London Observer that the piano is being more widely played today than ever before. The radio and gramophone, while they temporarily diverted a considerable amount of the money that might have been spent

THE FAILURE OF

(Continued from Page Two)
been up here so long can't make a living out of
farming how does anyone expect us to do anything?"
Those who did not take this attitude sooner or later
had more grit than the average.

The scheme was placed under the administration of a Committee composed of the colonization agents of the two railway systems, the Soldier Settlement Board and a Secretary appointed by the Government. Thus, besides the fact that three of the Committee had their own work to look after, the scheme was not wholly under the control or administration of any one body, for the committee had no jurisdiction over land, land agents or agricultural experts. From the very outset it was paralysed, as all colonization in Northern Ontario has been paralysed, by the negative attitude of the Department of Lands and Forests, which paradoxically had most to do with Colonization even though it was opposed to it, preferring to keep the lands under forest. Hence, instead of the settlers from the cities being sent out into land carefully chosen by agricultural experts and being given expert advice and leadership, they were dumped on any lots prescribed by the Department of Lands and Forests and considered by them open for settlement. In this way a few hundred families were scattered over 300 miles from New Liskeard to Hearst, making any adequate organization and supervision quite impossible. Instead of receiving advice with regard to local agricultural conditions, stock, buildings, etc., from experienced farmers or agriculturists they were supervised and assisted mainly by fire rangers. Northern development road engineers and land agents, many of whom were opposed to the scheme and others, with the best will in the world, knew nothing of agriculture. I found one of these good fellows buying a cow for a settler when he admitted frankly he did not know "the front end of a cow from the back end."

THE new Government of Ontario abandoned the "back-to-the-land movement" and lost interest in the fruits of a policy carried out under the previous

The present situation of the back-to-the-land relief settlers is that although a large proportion of them are still up North, yet they are all on direct relief instead of achieving an independent livelihood within two years as the scheme intended. Moreover they are disgruntled, and unless system and organization are injected into the agricultural policy in the North none of them will remain on the land.

upon pianos—which would in any case have been reduced during recent years by the depression—have greatly expanded the intelligent interest in music, and are now beginning to increase the desire of people to produce it for themselves in their own homes. For that purpose the piano remains as the unrivalled mechanism; no single instrument, and no easily attainable group of instruments, possesses anything like its range of resources.

Canadian piano manufacturers report a very similar change of conditions. A single manufacturer claims to have turned out this year as many pianos as were made in the whole of Canada five years ago, when the business was at its worst. Like other industries, the manufacturer of pianos has had to develop new lines of attraction. Both in England and on this continent the new three-feet-high type of upright, often in very light shades of wood, is a substantial factor in the revival, although there is also among the well-to-do a decidedly increased appreciation of the acoustics and architectural merits of the drawing-room grand. The fear that the wholesale delivery of music through the air might destroy the desire to produce it at home seems to be not altogether well founded.

PICTURES ARE LONGER

To SEEMS that motion pictures are to be worn longer this season. Undoubtedly the reason is the present passion of Hollywood for History and Biography, matters of infinite complexity and duration which are difficult to compress within the usual compass of the film-goer's attention—the length of the popular film being reckoned in light years as one hour. "Mary of Scotland", lately released, runs for over two hours, and "Anthony Adverse" is expected to be as voluminous. And there are in preparation other films of imposing footage any one of which is likely to break the all-time record of three hours established last spring by "The Great Ziegfeld".

Surprising, then, in view of the vogue, is the restraint of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. "Romeo and Juliet," which runs for two hours, left twenty hours of film on the cutting-room floor. We shudder to think of the temptation which confronted the producers, shears trembling in their hands, as the vision of fabulous film distance danced brightly before their eyes. Here was the great chance to leave all their competitors panting at the post. But the decorum of art prevailed against the spirit of competition and with windy sighs they plied their procrustean shears.

At least that is our hope. For it is possible they are saving the cuttings for a sequel to be called tentatively, "The Return of Romeo and Juliet".

VICTORIA'S CENTENARY

THERE are so many aspects to the founding of an important educational institution that those charged with properly marking its centenary must have difficulty in deciding which of a number of events is the most desirable from which to date the beginning of the first hundred years. We regard the centenary of an important educational institution in Canada as of considerably more moment than, for example, the centenary of a Canadian city, and consequently might be tempted to suggest to those in charge of the celebration that they celebrate on all possible dates, or at the very least on three of them—the anniversaries of the granting of the charter, the laying of the cornerstone, and of the opening of the doors for the first class. In the case of Victoria University, which will celebrate its one hundredth anniversary in October, Chancellor Wallace and his various centenary committees are, however, probably wise in their decision to concentrate

COLONIZATION

One of the largest settlements under this back-to-the-land scheme is situated in Hanna township, a few miles below Cochrane. There are about thirty-six families in the group. I saw them making a start here three years ago and revisited them this summer to note their progress in the meantime. I spoke mainly to those who, I was told in the Cochrane land office, had made a particularly good effort.

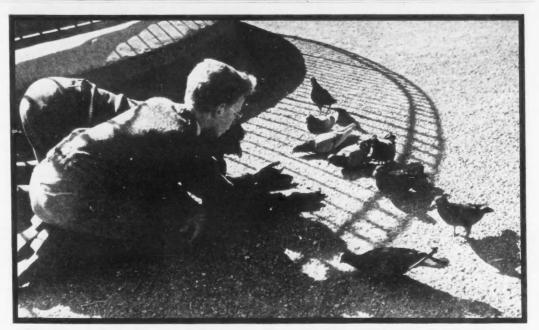
They were all on relief; they complained that the land on which they were settled was quite unsuitable for farming because it had been burnt over too badly and needed fertilization which they could not afford. The crops did look very poor. They said they had not received any expert agricultural advice or direction since they had come here. They had no means of disposing of any surplus produce which they might have such as potatoes or eggs except by getting it to Cochrane merchants and accepting anything they might give. Most of them would welcome any opportunity of getting out and taking up land further south. They thought the back-to-the-land scheme a good idea which might have succeeded if it had been properly administered from the start.

A LTHOUGH land settlement in Northern Ontario has now passed from the administration of the Department of Lands and Forests to that of Agriculture there are few indications of any real change in policy.

When one suggests that the only solution of the colonization problem is more expert leadership and organization, one is told that this would mean paternalism, which is incompatible with the traditions of the country, along with the usual talk about the pioneer having to be necessarily an individualist who should be left to himself to find his own salvation.

But of course the old order does not really prevail, for while the authorities object to any ordered, organized colonization on the score that it would be too paternalistic, they have no hesitation of keeping the bulk of the frontier rural population in idleness on direct relief, and what can be more objectionably paternalistic and degrading than that? The individual is placed at the complete mercy of a Government agent and is reduced to the status of a beggar receiving alms. If that is not opposed to every tradition of Canadian pioneer development it is difficult to imagine what is.

A bold, constructive policy could and should do away with every vestige of this impossible situation,



FEEDING THE PIGEONS. Honorable Mention Photograph, by Henry Schroyen, Regina, Sask., (winner of last year's Annual Trophy). 616 Kodak, 1 25 second at F22, colorfilter, 4 p.m., June.

upon the anniversary of the granting of the charter, Alumni, returning to "Vic" for the celebration on October 9, 10 and 11, will no doubt listen to considerable historical oratory on "the years of struggle and disappointment, of expansion and progress, of problems and difficulties that culminated in federation with the University of Toronto in 1892," and how, once within the federation, "Victoria again faced years of struggle before another period of expansion began early in this century." We do not know why it is that educational authorities are so fond of recalling this sort of struggle and stress which is usually little more than physical growth and administrative development; but they are fond of recalling it, and probably will continue to be until their institutions can look back complacently upon several centenary celebrations. Nevertheless, in the case of Victoria, we can hope that at least some of the orators marking the first centenary will take time for appropriate notice of what appears to an outsider to have been, throughout most of the first hundred years, the institution's real genius—the ability to conduct religious and secular education under the same roof in such a way that neither the religious nor the secular can find much fault with the quality of either.

2 2 2

WE HAVE received from a valued and intelligent correspondent, Mr. Louis Kon, of Montreal, an officer of the Friends of the Soviet Union, a translation of the editorial comment of "Izvestia," the chicial organ of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R., upon the executions of Zinoviev, Kamenev and the rest of the sixteen persons who were pronounced guilty of conspiring against the life of Stalin. Mr. Kon desires us to reprint this editorial in order to clarify the views of the Canadian people concerning the state of public opinion in Russia.

THE RUSSIAN TRIALS

We do not think that Mr. Kon's object, which is to promote a more friendly feeling for Russia on the part of Canadians, would be in any way advanced by our publishing this article; and we think that it is significant of a curious mental process, that an intelligent and widely read man, residing in Canada. should regard the editorial as likely to produce a favorable effect upon the minds of Canadians. What 'Izvestia" has to say about the death sentences is simply the customary rhetorical denunciation of persons whose guilt is assumed, and the equally customary portrayal of the appalling consequences that must have flowed from the success of a crime whose planning is taken for granted. But these denunciations and alarms can have little effect upon Canadian public opinion, until Canadians are con-fident that the trial itself was carried out in accordance with their ideas of justice; and of that there is no evidence in the "Izvestia" article (its tone rather suggests the contrary), and very little anywhere else. Mr. Kon may urge that the reported confessions of the principal alleged conspirators should be sufficient evidence. Our reply is that they would be, if we could be confident that they were countries west of Germany, regards as likely to elicit truth: but that the confessions themselves do not sound as if they were so elicited, and that the Russian concept of the function of the courts in political cases offers no guarantee that they were,

That a dictatorial system of government cannot maintain itself without employing the courts as a tool for the forwarding of its political purposes is a truth which is evidenced by the history of every dictatorial government of the past and of the present and a truth which we fear is grievously overlooked by those who are advocating some form of dictatorial government in Canada. But the dictatorships cannot have it both ways. They cannot control their courts for their own purposes, in which truth and justice are a very minor concern, and at the same time hold up the results of the proceedings in those courts as proof that truth and justice have prevailed. Truth and justice do not prevail in courts, unless the men who run those courts are told to let truth and justice prevail and left severely alone to see that they do so. An independent and conscientious judiciary is a difficult thing to maintain even under a democracy; but under a dictatorship it is not

WHAT---NO SHOW TAX?

(Continued from Page One

As we understand it, the Popular Front government is fighting the Fascist rebels. The loyalist Liberal government is also fighting the rebels. But if the Popular Front wins, the Liberal government loses. And if the Popular Front loses, so does the Liberal government. A system said to be watertight.

Also hitch-hiking with the rebels are the Carlists. But if the rebels win the Carlists lose, and if the rebels lose the Carlists probably get shet. In fact not one of the four factions can get on with any other.

A situation, we definitely assert, full of news value possibilities. Why hasn't anybody thought of this before?

BUT to show the grasp the public has of the situation, listen to what Jones says to Brown, looking up from his morning paper in the street car. "Brown," he says looking sternly at his neighbor, "Liberalism is finished—Socialism is impotent."

Brown nods gravely. This is meat for him. He, too, reads the newspaper. "Jones," he replies in sepulchral tone, "it will either be the anarchists or the military faction."

Each felt a nice warm glow of satisfaction. That was high class stuff. Full of color, too.

Meanwhile world interest in the Spanish war is whipped up to box-office standards by radio programs. Another touch of genius. In the old days generals were as close as clams about what they were going to do. If spies tried to find out, they held rope parties. Nowadays generals rush to the first microphone to yap out their plans. They'd draw them for anybody sending postage. Their public demands it.

Here's how they're working it now. Madrid shoves a program on the air, with maybe a few household hints, then quietly amounce they've wen the war. Ten minutes later rebels sponsor a program, with better music and possibly a short talk on hunting, and modestly let it slip out they're victorious. Madrid then radios rebels she's sending out troops to shoot them (gives road directions). Rebels radio back they're going to bomb Madrid (give time and first names of pilots).

At the same time international observers write reams on intervention and how France and Italy are feeling today. Depending on which is the better radio program from Spain the night before, so the French Leftist or Fascist Italy breakfasts well, or not so well. And if Spanish warships get mixed up in wrong harbors, drop bombs on wrong ships, or shells spoil Gibraltar polo games, who would raise an eyebrow in reproof? It's a touch of showmanship that has so far kept this war among the five best wars of the season, and it will probably end up by getting five stars from the critics.

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- "I believe", continued this client to our officer, "This estate plan are have discussed will provide constallable for her. I extractly approve are more practical advice and help artic construction".

"And, I now scales that to people in our group neither with, nor poor more institution provides un essential service. My reduce is not a 'fortane' and it is absolutely nevessary it should be fully protected both in the manner of its use and to make sure it will always provide for her ireclificat."

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—History of Canada, September 14-21

DOM. ARMY GOES MECHANIC

Agriculture: Wheat at Winniper reached highest price in six years. Aviation: Construction of \$190.000 dam across Saskatchewan Riverstarted at Prince Albert; dam will create air harbor permitting water landing of planes as part of Government airport project. Defence: Modernization of defence forces involves formation of anti-aircraft and mechanized artillery batteries, tank battalions and armored car regiments, none of which Canada now has, Hon. Ian Mackenzie announced. Forests: Heavy infestation of spruce sawily found on St. Lawrence north shore 360 miles east of Quebec, Justice: Herbert Shandley, K.C., Victoria, B.C., appointed county court judge. Marine: All Great Lakes freighters over 5,000 gross tonnage must carry radio-telegraph equipment and competent operator, Hon. C. D. Howe ordered under Canada Shipping Act. Mines; Departments of Interior, Mines, Inmigration and Indian Affairs to be amalgamated into Department of Canada for Indian Affairs to be amalgamated into Department of Canada for Indian Affairs to be amalgamated into Department of Canada for Indian Affairs to be amalgamated into Department of Canada for Indian Affairs to be amalgamated into Department of Canada for Indian Affairs to be amalgamated into Department of Canada for Indian Affairs to be amalgamated into Department of Canada for Indian Affairs to be amalgamated into Department of Canada for Indian Affairs to be amalgamated for Department of Depar

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BRITISH COLUMBIA

Agriculture: Approximately 86 Agriculture: Appreximately 86 per cent of the growers have signed a "vocuntary stabilized marketing agreement" for the Okanagan apple crop, British Columbia Fruit Growers Association announced. Fisheries: Canners in British Columbia and state of Washinston disturbed by reports that Japanese plan use of Boating canneries off Canadian and American coast outside three-mile fund, suggest governments, either singly or jointly, negotiate fisheries treaties with Japan, Queen Charlotte lesands whalms fleet reported largest catch in many years. Health: leading Whaling need reported hits est eatth in many years. Health:
On S. C. Peterson, of staff of University of Manifoba and of Manifoba plepartment of Public Health, apparented director of Social Disease Control for British Columbia.

MANITOBA

Cabinet: Premier Bracken ed life re-organized cabinet, ting entirely of Liberal-Pro-ves and containing only four ministers. Messrs. Garson, z. Campbell and Marcoux. The Campbell and Marcoux, The is as follows. Hon, John , prender, president of the and provincial secretary; R. Chubb, public works and not minister in charge of univert relief. Hon W. J. (Horney general, minister of the said belegraphs, and munisminssioner. Hon J. S. Memines, natural resources out to the J. B. Griffiths.

ONTARIO

Health: Dr Sammel Hamilton of ew York will supervise a study of tire problem of procureial mental situations and their administration. institutions and their administration, the sterilization of mental detectives, and possibly the administration of all public hospitals in Ontario, Premier Herburn announced. A committee to work with Dr. Hamilton will be appointed shortly. Highways: Hon. T. B. McQuesten, minister of highways, announced that Sudbury-North Bay link in Trans-Canada Highway and North Bay to Temagami section of Ferguson Highway will be paved. gami section of Ferguson Highway will be paved Housing: Housing Centre to be used as educational beadquarters for slum abolition for-mally opened in Toronto. Hydro: Hearing of appeal of Ottawa Valley ower Company against dismissal of s action against Ontario Hydro lectric Power Commission for con-act cancellation started at Osgoode all Relief: All urban recipients figure 1 in the state of the state of relief will be required to register with government employment service for work according to new regulation announced by Minister of Welfare Croll.

Agriculture: Seven man commis-Dismissals Premier Duplessis announced dis-

Referring to recent Canadian decision to allow imports of Russian anthracite, South Wales Miners Federation asked British Government are created by death of Harry and Commission on Peniteriaries created by death of Harry and South Wales Coal Owners Association also made representations to British Government.

DOMINION

DOMINION**

Agriculture: Wheat at Winniper reached highest price in six years. Aviation: Construction of \$100,000 dam across Saskatchewan Riverstarted at Prince Albert; dam will create air harbor permitting water landing of planes as part of Government airport project. Defence: Modernization of defence forces involves formation of anti-aircraft and mechanized artillery batteries, tank battalions and armored car regiments, none of which Canada now has, Hon, Ian Mackenzie announced. Forests: Heavy infestation of spruce*

Sprack

**Sprack

SASKATCHEWAN

Agriculture: Isolated farmers who turned from wheat to gardening have succeeded in producing remarkstricken Southern Saskatchewan.
Royal Commission: J. N. Conroy.
North Battleford, appointed commissioner under Inquiries Act to investigate "such charges of political partisanship against Saskatchewan government employees as may be reterred to him."

LABOR

Dominion: Representatives of 21 Dominion: Representatives of 21 railway employees organizations seeking restoration of wage standards cut ten per cent, five years ago were informed by C.P.R. and C.N.R. that business conditions not yet good enough to increase wages; employees representatives informally discussed taking a strike vote of all Canadian railwaymen but no decision rasebad. taking a strike vote of all Canadian railwaymen but no decision reached. Manitoba: 4,000 Winnipeg fur workers and sympathizers, now in sixth week of strike, paraded through Winnipeg streets, tying up traffic an hour; International Fur Workers Union assured Winnipeg branch of unlimited financial and moral support. Federal department of labor announced that board of conciliation recommended that gas workers of Winnipeg Electric Company be given an additional week's holidays with pay, Nova Scotia: 1,000 miners at New Waterford on strike demanding extra pay for loading coal but not loaded by previous shift. Ontario: Board of conciliation reported agreement between Altion reported agreement between Al-goma Steel Corporation and em-ployees on all phases of working conditions except wages; board statconditions except wages; board stated it could not recommend wage increases at present owing to existing business conditions but declared that wages should be increased as soon as possible; with this in view board will remain in existence and in event of company and employees not reaching amicable wage agreement will resume sittings upon call of either party. New Toronto town council asked Ontario minister of labor to investigate working conditions in Campbell Soup Company plant; company announced that labor bodies have never complained of conditions. Hospital Workers Union unanimously voted to picket St. Michael's and Mercy Hospitals in Toronto.

ECCLESIASTICAL

Anglican: Committee preparing new nymn book of Church of England in Canada met in Toronto, Cooperative: Dominion-wide preaching mission to be conducted from Oct. 20 to Nov. 30 by a joint committee on which are represented the Anglican, Baptist, Evangelical, Presbyterian and United Churches, the Society of Friends, Salvation Army and Y.M.C.A. United: Rev. W. G. Martin of Brantford, Minister of Public Welfare in late Conservative Government in Ontario, commenced pastorate in Grace United Church, Windpeg.

EDUCATIONAL

Bursaries: Quebec Government monneed establishment of 30 bur-St. Andrew's College engineering. St. Andrew's College: W. A. Reer, former head boy and kead prefect, appointed bursar. St. Michael's College: New haildings of St. Michael's College, Toronto, opened and dedicated by Archbishop J. C. McGuigan.

OBITUARY

Armstrong, John Victor, Vanconver, secretary B.C. Electric Railway Co. (67), Black, Dr. Vaughan
E. Moose Jaw, physician, past district governor Western district Kiwanis International (52), Burns,
Patrick Jr., Calgary, son of Senator
Pat Burns, director P. Burns Co.,
Ltd (30), Dinsmore, Edward J.,
Toronfo, artist and illustrator Grant,
Lieut, Col. James A., Banff, Alba.,
veteram of North West Rebellion
(80), Fry, Dr. Frederick Morley,
Montreal, chief of department of
pediatrics Royal Victoria Hospital,
Harris, Norman, Toronto, former financial editor Syttmay Nicut (60),
Hay, Col. J. Marley, Montreal, artist
and numismatist (84), Hewitt,
Arthur, Toronto, president and gencral manager Consumers Gas Co.,
(67), Horsfall, Joseph, Montreal,
former manager Montreal Woollen
Mill Co., founder Joseph Horsfall &
Sons former mayor of St. Lambar Armstrong, John Victor, Van-uver, secretary B.C. Electric Rail-(b.). Horsfall, Joseph, Montreal, former manager Montreal Wootlen Mill Co., founder Joseph Horsfall & Sons, former mayor of St. Lambert (190). Lane, Hon. Campbell, Montreal, retired Judge of Quebec Superior Court (77). Lewis, William J., Montreal, president Warren Scale Co., director Lewis Bros., Ltd. Lindsay, J. Hollis, Hallfax, blind musician, head of music department Halician, head of music department Halician. cian, head of music department Hali-fax School for the Blind, former member Chicago Symphony (51). McConnell, Dr. J. H., Toronto, mem-



DR. R. G. GLOVER. Recently appointed to the staff of Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ont., Dr. Glover is a graduate of Balliol College, Cambridge, and M.A. and Ph.D. of Harvard University.

ber surgical staff Western Hospital, former senior surgeon Grace Hospital, director several companies, MacKay, Mrs. D. S., Winnipeg, former commissioner of Girl Guides for Manitoba, Morley, Pereival, Montreal, former assistant provincial analyst for Ontario (52). Sinnott, Mrs. John, Tingwick, Que., mother of moving picture producer Mack Sennett (91). Stevenson, John A., Port Hope, Ont., biologist with Biological Board of Canada (23). Thornton, Robert Stirling, Vancouver, former minister of education for Manitoba, one of founders of Canadian Medical Association (73).

PERSONAL

British Columbia Veterinary Association elected: Dr. T. H. Jagger, president: Dr. R. G. Cuthbert, vice-president: Dr. W. Graham Gillam, president; Dr. R. G. Cuthbert, vice-president; Dr. W. Graham Gillam, secretary. Canadian Fisheries Association elected: C. J. Morrow, Lunenburg, president; A. A. Kirby, Toronto, first vice-president; S. G. Matthews, Montreal, second vice-president; R. W. Gould, Montreal, secretary-treasurer, Comrades of the Reyal Air Force Association; first Canadian branch formed in Toronto and following officers elected: Captain W. Blackie, chairman; Flight-Lieut, D. Crockett, vice-chairman; Pilot Officer Gordon Hallick, treasurer; Observer Leonard May, secretary. Co-operative Union of Canada elected: W. C. Good, Paris, Ont., president, and the following provincial vice-presidents: William Halsail, Killam, Alta.; Robert Wood, Armstrong, B.C.; W. F. Popple, Winnipeg, Man.;! John Gordon, Sydney Mines, N.S.; Agnes Macphall,

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M.P., Ceylon, Ont.; Robert McKay, Saskatoon, Sask.; John Kelly, Montreal, Que, Confectionery, Biscuit and Chocolate Industries of Canada elected: W. H. Hamblin, Kitchener, president; P. B. Wregg, Montreal, vice-president; C. I. F. Mitchell, Toronto, second vice-president. Guild of Carillonneurs of North America (Canadian Chapter) elected: Leland Richardson, University of Toronto, president: Arnold Somerville, Guelph, secretary-treasurer; James Bartlett and Edmund A. Milroy, Toronto, members of executive; E. Percival Price, Ottawa, honorary dean. League of Nations Society of Canada appointed Miss Elizabeth P. MacCallum officer in charge of newly established international affairs information and literature service. Ontario Historical Society elected: president, David Williams, Collingwood; vice-presidents, J. J. Talman and Percy J. Robinson, Toronto; secretary-treasurer, J. M. Murray, Toronto; executive committee: Dr. C. W. Jefferys, York Mills; Louis Blake Duff, Welland; Mrs. D. M. McGregor, Swansea; Mrs. J. M. Mussen, Niagara-on-the-Lake. PHOTO COMPETITION

This week's winner of the Five Dollar Prize in the Summer Photograph Competition is Charles H. Blair, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa, whose "In Conference" appears on the Front Page. Honorable Mentions, with their accompanying One Dollar Prizes, were awarded to Mrs. George Lovett, 42 Hampton Avenue, Ottawa, Henry Schroyen, 2017 Broad Street, Regina, W. B. Piers, Bank of Montreal, Haney, B.C., and Gus Bok, Gannoque, Ont. The Competition will remain open until October 31, as announced last week, but it is not guaranteed that the Five Dollar prize will be awarded in any week during October unless at least one of the entries is of exceptional merit. There will, however, be a larger number of Honorable Mentions.

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12 IMPORTANT FEATURES

SATURDAY NIGHT BERNARD K. SANDWEIL, Editor Mark S. Hodgeman, Idicativing Manager Subserptions to points in Caracle and Sewtoundland Scion per annum. Great Britain. British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates \$5.00 per annum. United Scius and United States Possessions \$6.00 per annum. All other columnes \$10.00 per annum. Single Copies 10 cts.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Whole No. 2271

QUEBEC

sion consisting of agriculturalists and lawyers headed by Albert Rioux, deputy minister of agriculture, ap-pointed to prepare a provincial farm loan bill to be submitted at autumn

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY HAROLD F. SUTTON

EMILY BRONTE

"Divide the Desolation," by Kathryn Jean MacFarlane. New York, Simon and Schuster. \$2.50.

BY MARGARET LAWRENCE

THIS is a novel based upon the life I of that enigmatic woman, Emily Brontë. To people interested in the whole mysterious Brontë saga it is something to add to the already vo-Brontë. To people interested in the whole mysterious Brontë saga it is something to add to the already voluminous and conflicting data. To people interested in a thoroughly good novel it is something to enjoy for the sake of its quality as fiction entirely apart from its adequate presentation of a shadowy part of English literary history. More than this it is a book which no woman interested in any section of the feminist story should miss. And apart from any of this it is a book which

BOWONOW WORK W. U.

NEW BOOKS

belongs to the rapidly increasing data of psychiatric lore.

Emily Brontë, whose name is upon the cover of a book which established critics unanimously describe as one of the world's greatest stories of love, and is attached to a few poems of a mystical nature, is a relatively recent discovery as a personage of history. During her life and for years after her death she was almost entirely overlooked on account of the

WINDADADADADADADADA

very few and very short trips away from home. As far as is known she had not even the shadow of a love experience in her life. As far as is known she had no opportunity whatsoever at any time of talking with philosophers or metaphysicians or even with people of wide worldly experience. It is one of the loneliest lives on record. Yet, this girl, who walked the moors against the wind and found companionship in a dog and a wild hawk produced a book which pre-dated in some strange way all our modern knowledge of the effects of emotional frustration with astounding accuracy of detail and with power that was overwhelmingly dramatic, She built up the sequence of the situation and took the progress of the degeneration step by step in a manner which leaves psychiatric clinicians breathless in admiration. It was, it must be remembered, in the early part of the nineteenth century. It makes a very interesting problem. How was it done? What kind of a mind was it which could take a leap of a century nearly and tap knowledge not yet disclosed to the race? This is why the moderns have gone back to the Brontë saga and examined it for every scrap of data upon the fanfily life and upon Emily's life in particular. And so far they can find almost nothing to explain Emily, unless they fall back upon a mystical explanation.

All that can be sustained with any degree of fact is a girl whose one driving emotion was compassion so deeply woven into her that she could barely make it articulate. She loved animals for the baffled look in their eyes. She loved her brother Branwell for his weakness. She yearned over all those who suffered. She drew animals to her with a peculiar bond of understanding. But human beings could not get to her. She left them flopping in uncertainty because there were none of the usual human approaches to her.

Miss MacFarlane has taken the fragmentary story of Emily from the contemporary comments and woven them into a novel of unusual power. Her background of the moors and of the family living in that desolate par

finest things in all the Brontë collec-tion.



JULES ROMAINS, whose new book, The Earth Trembles", was reviewed in these columns last week.

ROOTED IN THE SOIL

"American Acres," by Louise Red-field Peattie, Toronto, Allen.

BY W. S. MILNE

"A MERICAN Acres is a novel I can recommend unreservedly as a sound and interesting bit of storytelling, animated by a fine sense of character, and told in fluent, graceful English. It is a story of contrasting backgrounds, and their effects on the lives of certain individuals, but although every page has in it something of the author's love for the American acres of Grand Portage, yet Mrs. Peattie keeps her material well in hand, and does not permit her well-drawn characters to be submerged by the great trees and spacious meadows of the setting.

Mrs. Peattie is the wife of Donald Culross Peattie, author of "Green Laurels", reviewed here recently, and a biography of Audubon. It is evident that she shares her husband's love for the American scene, and is not unmindful of three hundred years of pioneering ancestors. Her present book is the story of the descendants of Adoniram Honeywell, who a hundred years ago wrested a bit of Illinois countryside from the wilderness, built a log cabin there, and planted seed that grew up into sons and sons' sons and tall and stately trees. Vincent, in Europe in 1914, falls in love with the pretty daughter of an American expatriate, whose French sympathies cause him to enlist in the French army. After a long illness, he dies of wounds, leaving her with a little girl. Amie, the heroine of the story. Amie and her mother go to Grand Portage, where the little girl of six feels the tug of her father's birthright, but her mother takes her back to Europe. Ten hectic years elapse before she returns, only to depart again. One can scarcely be said to anticipate the reader when one says that she goes back again before the story finishes. Clever use is made of contrast between the peace and heauty of the American seene, and the feverish artificiality of life in the European playgrounds. Perhaps the author is a little too inclined to assume that all European civilization is exhausted, and tawdry beside that stemming from the American pioneers, who in turn get more noble the further west they

IN SEARCH OF CANADA

"Cross Roads," by Austin F. Cross Printed by Southam Press, Mont-

BY B. K. SANDWELL

CANADIAN publishers have been looking for the Canadian II. V. Morton for quite a number of years, with a view to getting from him the true "In Search of Canada". Mr. Cross may be it, but if he is, no professional publisher has yet discovered him. He appears to be a member of the staff of the Ottawa Citizen, which belongs to the Southam family, and the chapters in this book were originally written as articles for that paper. The volume was printed by the Southam Press in Montreal, but it bears no publisher's name, and if we were disposed, as we rather are, to suggest to our readers that they buy a copy, we could not tell them how much it costs. A professional publisher with a keen eye for sales would probably have put in a few pages of photograph reproductions; and as Mr. Cross says he is a photographer we rather wonder that he did not put in some himself. He could have left out the eleven pages of type contained in the "Montreal to Mexico" chapter to make room for them, New Brunswickers will also maintain that could not tell them how much it costs. A professional publisher with a keen eye for sales would probably have put in a few pages of photograph reproductions; and as Mr. Cross says he is a photographer we rather wonder that he did not put in some himself. He could have left out the eleven pages of type contained in the "Montreal to Mexico" chapter to make room for them. New Brunswickers will also maintain that he could have left out the four pages of the chapter on Saint John, but for ourselves we value those pages, unjust as they are, because they are an example of frank talk to a Maritime city such as no other Canadian has ever dared to put within the covers of a book since Haliburton expressed his views of Halifax.

Mr. Cross' style is not that of Mr. Morton, and it is more like, though not exactly like, that of the more colloquial of the sporting reporters





colloquial of the sporting reporters eye for significant details. He does

not by any means stick to the guide-book places. He has brains enough to know that Wasaga Beach, Caledon Mountain, and Dundas Valley are among the wonders of the world, and that no railway journey on the continent offers a thrill comparable with that of the Couphalala Pass on the Kettle Valley Railway. He is al-ways picking up odd bits of easily overlooked information, such as that the stations on the Canadian Na-tional line through Saskatoon are all arranged in alphabetical order runtional line through Saskatoon are all arranged in alphabetical order running from East to West, except Saskatoon, which was there before the railway got there, and has to act as it the beyond Canada at times, but ever (except for Mexico) beyond the ordinary tramping grounds of Canadian travelers. There is a chapter of the continued on Next Page)



GROUND GRIP TI

FOR CARS, TRUCKS AND TRACTORS

THE BOOKSHELF

ter on Alaska, from which we have learned much. We knew that there were a tremendous number of aeroplanes doing short excursion trips at Fairbanks, but we never knew why. Mr. Cross tells us. You cannot actually see the Midnight Sun from the ground at Fairbanks, but you can during the summer season from a few thousand feet above the ground, so the aeroplanes make a lot of money taking people up to this height just to do so. We were surprised, too, to learn that you can sooth from British Columbia until you get across the California border, and still you will be no further south than at Leamington, Out. There is an appreciative chapter of the "character" of old Glengarry and one on Toronto about which we prefer not to speak. Mr. Cross admires our weterfront.

MAGDALENE MODERNE

No Letters for the Dead," by Gale Wilhelm Toronto, MacMillan. \$2.00. BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

No Letters for the Dead" is a tense. I bralliantly written novelette which you can read in an afternoon; and almost certainly will. Once you have surrendered to the story and to the spell of the author's clear hypnotic style you will find it difficult to escape from it. And as long as you are reading it, you will believe it. But I should think you will believe it. But I should think you will believe it very profoundly or for very long.

It is the story of a sensitive and spirited woman, a musician, who is compelled by poverty to become a public prostitute while waiting for her lover to be released from San Quentin Since she remains spiritually mean aptent and steadfast throughout the story, the novel is a skilful connection. Her letters to her lover are the theme, and the degrading circumstances of her life are played against with a brilliant but momentary effectiveness. In the end you are letter years that fare from satisfied by a finding with a first several and remains with a brilliant but momentary effectiveness. In the end you are letter years and satisfied by a finding of sheer technique. The story I had a with all its vivid and remain a brilliant but heaves on with a market little sans of contaction in

DEPARTMENT STORE



ment store of Buller's Ltd., and allowed to poke and pry, to bate general managers and admire lady secretaries. We are shown why the business wheels go around the way they do and how little grit it takes to jam even the smoothest running commercial machinery. Though Mr, Middleton touches ou the ominously increasing tension between Capitalism and Socialism, he himself remains the dispassionate, one might almost say the aninterested observer, refusing to take sides but indicating that whatever may be thought of those opposing philosophies, the men who champion them are neither angels nor devils but very ordinary human beings who are trying to do their best in a difficult and bewildering world.

Buller's Ltd. sells everything from a thimble to an elephant, and within its huge organization can be found persons of almost every trade, are and profession. It is a little kingdom in itself ruled by a benevolent but extremely autocratic monarch by the name of Philip Buller, who is determined that his son Morley shall drop his professorship of Economics, stop making radical speeches, and come into the store and learn how

to run the business. The son ob-

formal entertainment. He is a graduate of McGill, and we suspect of say mule-headed. There is a battle royal of wills, during which Morley goes to jail two charming women fall in love with him and a very shrewd and kindly old doctor takes a hand in the game and grinds his own particular axe to his great advantage. The plot moves to a climax in the attempted assassination of old Buller.

Mr. Middleton's tale is well told. Some, though not all his characters are convincing and he has a flair for conversational dialogue which is distinctly promising.

CRIME CALENDAR

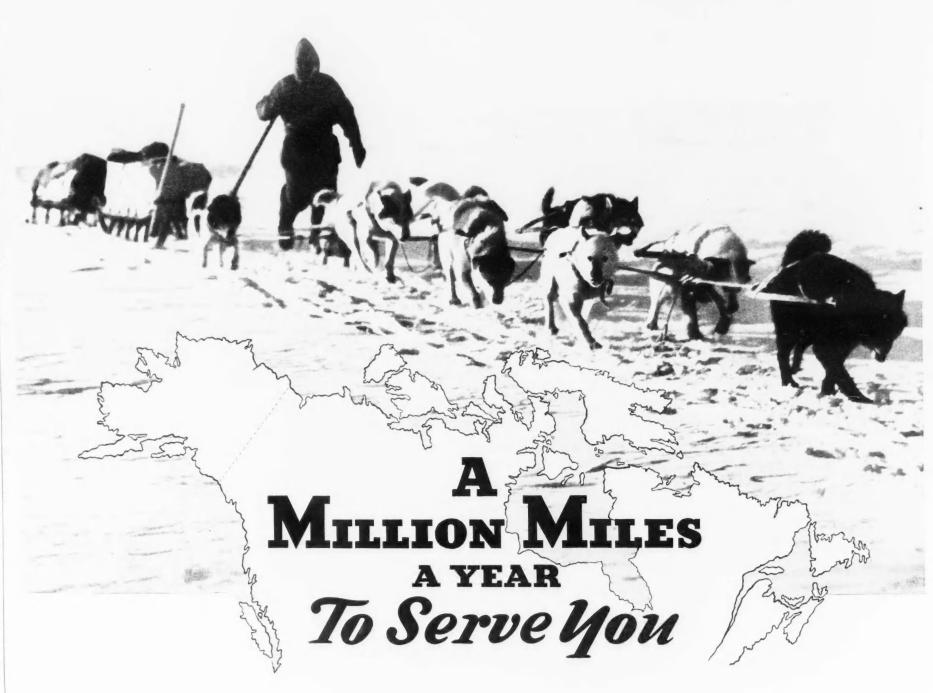
BY J. V. McAREE

OF THE "Case of the Constant God." by Rufus King (Doubleday, Doran, \$2,25) we can say that the title doesn't mean a thing; and that it is the only thing in the book that doesn't. The author is in thorough command of his subject, he writes well, with just sufficient the more accounted by the professional policemen we know we flink that Lieut, Valcour, or all the professional policemen we know we think that Lieut, Valcour, would look best in evening clothes and comport to thimself with the best grace at some



A SCENE FROM "ROMEO AND JULIET", the film production of Shakespeare's play which comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre the week beginning October 5th. Seen above are Reginald Denny, Basil Rathbone, John Barrymore.

Anyway, we do not find our enjoyment in detective stories in pitting book highly. It is one we shall read our wits against those of the author, again, and maybe even again.





In the Yukon's barren wastes, a dog-team crawls across the bleak landscape, a day out of Aklavík . . . 'Way up in Northern Quebec a silvery 'plane glides to rest on a sparkling lake in front of a new gold camp . . . And on Cape Breton's rugged coast, within sight and sound of the pounding surf, a small car jogs and jolts along a little-travelled road . . . each carrying an Imperial man on his appointed round.

You want your "smokes" when you want them, and Imperial salesmen see that you get them whether you live in the wilds of the frozen North, on a deep sea trawler, or at an exclusive city club.

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Picked, experienced and wise in the likes and dislikes of smokers, this sales and advertising staff of ours numbers 219 men. Facing hardships cheerfully, they meet the events of the day with a smile — whether they be thrilling or prosaic, routine or extraordinary. And though dealers' problems differ, all call for assistance — so these men must be resourceful in reaching solutions, because the answers can't be found by looking in "the back of the book"!

like to think of our representatives and the dealers as ambassadors of goodwill to you. On their efforts and sympathetic understanding of your wants and preferences depends so much of our success in pleasing you.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

BY CHRISTOPHER WOOD

BRAHMS' Symphony No. 3 in F major alone completely filled the first half of last week's Promenade Concert under the direction of Reginald Stewarf. It was unfortunate that the orchestra hardly displayed its best work at any time during this symphony. There was a notable lack of tautness, and but few of the entries were made with any feeling of certainty. Shortness of rehearsal for such a work is bound to have dire effect, has indeed often caused much direr effect than on this occasion, and it is certainly better that works of this sort should be played badly than not played at all. And one cannot say that the performance was bad, even though far from perfect. A slightly brisker tempo for the first movement—which is marked Allegro con brio—would. I think, have made a marked improvement. It seemed to wander at times, and one's attention wandered also.

There were two groups of assisting a prijet the denover Bent Leebs and BRAHMS' Symphony No. 3 in F

There were two groups of assisting artists, the dancers Paul Leshay and Manya Paul, who danced at one of these concerts a few weeks ago, and the two-piano team. Kathleen Irwin and Winnifred Mazzolini. The dancers did something interpretative to Mozart's Eine Kleine Nacht Musik which was so modorn as to creak which was so modern as to create with this music of another period something of a pastiche. For how-ever timeless Mozart's music may be, it is timeless in its own way, which



WITH OPERA. Coe Glade, guest artist with the San Carlo Opera Com-pany now at Massey Hall.

is not that of the modern dance. The encere was much more satisfartory, being distinctly humorous, and dancing of this sort lends itself admirably to comedy of a broad nature. There is one gesture of the leg which afflicts to a greater or lesser degree a large number of modern dancers, a swinging round from the hip with the knee slightly bent which gives somewhat the effect of a croquet hoop trying to walk. Technically the dancers' work was excellent.

The two pianists played with the orchestra that delightful mixture of charm and buffoonery which is the Carnival of Animals. It was a good performance all round, the donkeys first and second violins doing particularly excellent work. There is, of course, nothing personal in that remark. The Swan was the only disappointment. It calls for a 'cello solo, and instead the whole 'cello section played it in unison which gave it a coarseness entirely out of keeping.

The program concluded with a

ing.

The program concluded with a really magnificent performance of the tone poem "Finlandia" by Sibelius, which was followed by Bocherini's lovely menuet, played by the strings very beautifully indeed.

very marked difference indeed between a forte and a piano, and the pleasing variety between these two points was equally amazing. The program was widely varied, and one rather wished that the "Rosary" had been omitted. Nor did "Marching Torough Georgia" seem quite adapted to the carillon. Some of the other work, however, such as the Flemish carols, was very beautiful, and the natural clumsiness of so cumbersome an instrument were overcome with remarkable ease. The pleasantly mediaeval atmosphere engendered by the sound of these sweet-toned bells, was aided by a young man who listened carrying a falcon on his wrist, complete with all the appurtenances of falconry. I very nearly felt for my sword.

MUSIC NOTES

THE Hambourg Conservatory of Music announces the appointment of César Borré, the Belgian Maestro, as Professor of Singing and Director of the Opera Class. Maestro Borré was formerly conductor of the Royal Flemish Opera at Antwerp and of Les Grands Concerts Symphoniques, Brussels. Among his former pupils are Madame Monfort, contraito of the Paris Grand Opera, Lucien van Obbergh, bass of the Royal Theatre de la Monnaie, Brussels, and Madame Rose Christiane, mezzo-soprano of the Royal Flemish Opera, Antwerp. During his sojourn in London, England, he was chosen by the famous Hans Richter to be the accompanist for the Wagnerian repertoire at Covent Garden and later become the friend of Paolo Tosti, the Italian vocal maestro, who introduced him to Puccini, whose La Boheme he conducted under the composer's supervision. Coming to America in 1925 as organist and musical director at the Church of St. Agnes in New York, his services as Conductor were requested by the San Carlo and the Savage Opera Companies. At the invitation of the late Bishop Fallon, Cósar Borré came to Canada in 1930 as director of music and organist at St. Peter's Cathedral, London, and whilst in that city he organized a successful ladies' choir of 100 voices and a philharmonic orchestra of 50 instrumentalists. César Borré is the composer of two operas and a symphony, and is a recognized authority on plain chant. THE Hambourg Conservatory of

FOR the past twelve years the Hart House String Quartet has devoted its time almost exclusively to concerts in Canada, and has only accepted engagements abroad when these did not conflict with the Canadian tours. This year the number of engagements outside Canada has increased to such an extent that the Quartet has decided to devote the whole of this coming season to fulfilling these engagements. For the first time since its inception in 1924, the Hart House Quartet will be unable to accept concert engagements in Canada, and the annual Toronto series of concerts in Hart House Theatre and Convocation Hall will be suspended for one year. The Quartet has left for Now York, and will play in the United States, Mexico and Cuba until April 1937. It then leaves immediately for England where two London recitals and a tour of the British Isles is already booked. This will be followed by tours in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland and Russia. The Quartet will celebrate its return to Canada by resuming the annual series of Toronto recitals, the first of which will take place in December 1937. FOR the past twelve years the Hart

COMING EVENTS

The program concluded with a really magnificent performance of the tone poem "Finlandia" by Sibelius, which was followed by Bocherini's lovely menuet, played by the strings very beautifully indeed.

AN EVENT of rather unusual interest was the playing of the University carillon recently by Professor Victor van Geyseghem, who is the head of Carillon School at Mechlin. The most astonishing feature of the performance was the difference in tone volume which the promises to surpass previous seasons



A NEW "OPHELIA". Lillian Gish, the stage and film actress in "Hamlet", a forthcoming production at the Royal Alexandra Theatre

arranged by the orchestra's distinguished conductor, and the brilliant array of guest artists. First concert in this series will be given October 20th, with Mishel Plastro, noted violinist and concert master of the N. Y. Philharmonic, as assisting soloist, Other visiting artists include Felix Salmond, renowned 'cellist; Florence Austral, Covent Garden and Metropolitan Opera soprancy Muriel Kerr, gifted Canadian planist; George Enesco, famous violinist, and Reginald Stewart, well-known Canadian planist; george Stravinsky, famous conductors, composer-planist, will appear as guest planist and conductor at one of the special concerts to be given by the Orchestra, while the other extra event now set will be the annual Christmas Box Symphony. Box Symphony.

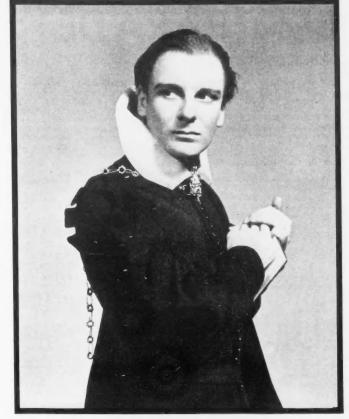
Box Symphony.

The Trustees of Massey Hall and the Celebrity Concert Series, the latter sponsored by James and Rawley, are responsible for the other attractive concerts to be heard this season. The Celebrity Concert Series, offering five famous artists for five dollars, brings Rosa Tentoni, American soprano, who opens the series on November 10th, Jascha Heifetz, one of the world's greatest violinists; John Charles Thomas, leading baritone of the Metropolitan Opera; Vladimir Horowitz, world-renowned pianist, and Richard Crooks, leading tenor of the Metropolitan. Like the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, this series is experiencing a healthy subscription sale, which has now almost reached last year's total.

Following the current engagement

last year's total.

Following the current engagement of the San Carlo Opera Company, with its roster of regular singers and guest artists, the Trustees of Massey Hall are bringing the celebrated American-Negro tenor, Luther King, on October 13th. A newcomer, as far as this city is concerned, Mr. King is considered by many American musicians and critics to be the finest singer of his race before the public today. His rise to fame has been rapid. While attending Fisk University, he was featured soloist on their programs.



A NEW "HAMLET". John Gielgud, the brilliant young English actor, who will be seen in Guthrie McClintic's production of "Hamlet" at the Royal Alexandra Theatre for four days beginning September 80th.

during three seasons of extensive touring, including triumphant appearances with the Cleveland and Detroit symphony orchestras. His first recital in Cleveland, in May, 1934, launched him upon what promises to be a highly successful concert career.

The famous Don Cossack Male Chorus, November 25th, the Monte Carlo Ballet Russe, December 4th, and Yeichi Nimura, described by European critics as the greatest dancer since



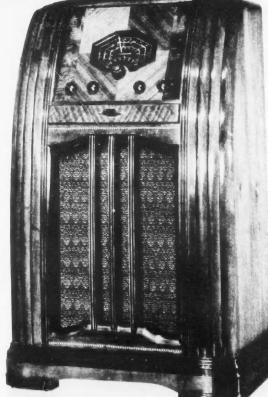


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BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

LEAN WEEK

UNLESS you hadn't already seen
I was you hadn't you had y

THEATRE

"BOY MEETS GIRL"

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"Boy Meets Girl" as everyone. By knows by this time, is about two prankish screen authors (vague) suggested by Heeht and MacArthur; and their inspired efforts to promote a baby star in Hollywood. It's very unny. In fact it's actually as funny as one had been led to expect by the advance reports of enthisiasts who saw it on Broadway. It is also as rowdy as possible and the rowdness has the advantage of being spread by the light and their neither three entire three acts with great bir helpings for everyone concerned in the plot; in which respect its much more consistently amusination than ber own weight.

Everybody in "Boy Meets Girl" has been acts with great bir helpings for everyone concerned in the plot; in which respect time than ber own weight.

Everybody in "Boy Meets Girl" has a chance to be funny and every the entire three acts with great bir helpings for everyone concerned in the plot; in which respect time than ber own weight.

Everybody in "Boy Meets Girl" has a chance to be funny and every the entire three acts with great bir helpings for everyone concerned in the plot; in which respect time for this south the same were with the estar had to pull considerably marked the delivered them were than her own weight.

Everybody in "Boy Meets Girl" has a chance to be funny and every south the estar had to pull considerably marked the delivered them were than her own weight, were than her own weight, which is consin Phyliss Neilson-Terry, beaptic his young English were than her own weight.

Everybody where the best laush were spotted and delivered them weight rincing elearness, You simply didn't have a chance not to be amused. However, we were traidently played to be conservant with outher literature or Hollywood to the invelocity balance for the bead of the rest, the outse, the base of the base of the mark and the form the form the

other actors. Jo Mielziner designed the settings and costumes, and Mr McClintic directed the drama.

REFLECTING the steady improvement of the last two years in the London and New York theatre is the splendid line-up of plays booked to appear at the Royal Alexandra Theatre this season, the best in six years.

Following the current attraction, "Boy Meets Girl." a London and New York concely success, Toronto's only professional playhouse will next week be the scene of the American premieror of Guthre Mecthrie Mecthrie's production of "Hamlet," starring one of London's most celebrated actors. Join Gielgud, together with Juduh Anderson, Lillian Gish and Arthur Byron. Them comes a lapse into pictures, when Metrodoldwyn Mayer will present their disease of the large Radio City Center. "Mulatto," Langston Hughes' play dealing with niscogenation. "Produced in London and New York, are also scheduled to visit Toronto.

"Mulatto," Langston Hughes' play dealing with niscogenation. "Produced in London and New York, are also scheduled to visit Toronto.

"Mulatto," Langston Hughes' play dealing with niscogenation. "Pravillon," a creation by David enters the Royal on October 28th. Edulus and Fontaine to Toronto in Robert Lady," described as a travesty on "Starwesty on mashington politics and sand to be the great star's best play since has travesty on Mashington politics and sand to be the great star's best play since has travesty on mashington politics and sand to be the great star's best play since has travesty on mashington politics and sand to be the great star's best play since has travesty on mashington politics and sand to be the great star's best play since has travesty on mashington politics and sand to be the great star's best play since has travesty on mashington politics and sand to be the great star's best play since has travesty on mashington politics, while Morisi Gest's highly-praised production of the beautiful Chinese play, "Lad Day" while Morisi Gest's highly-praised production of the beautiful Chinese play, "L

will While not definite, the Theatre old Guild is also expected to send Lunt (6th, and Fontanne to Toronto in Robert First Sherwood's commendable comedy. for two full seasons on the road, will

fova. Tatiana Riabouchinska, David
Lichine and Yurek Shabelevsky.

New works to be given here include
"Pavillon," a creation by David
Lichine upon the music of Borodine,

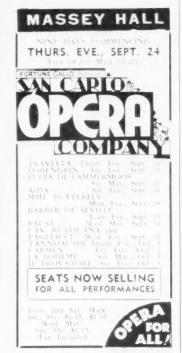
which made a great impression with London's followers of the dance, and "Scheherazade" from the music of Kimsky-Korsakoff. The Ballet Russe will probably be the only ballet company to appear in Massey Hall this

yeichi Nimura, Japanese dancer, who with his American partner, Lisan Kay, has conquered the European public, makes his first appearance in America this season. Said to be the first and only dancer to compare with Nijinsky, his arrival in America is being awaited with keen interest.

Because of its unique appeal, the Trustees of Massey Hall will also sponsor a lecture by Dr. William Beebe, world's greatest underwater explorer. Dr. Beebe is said to be as fascinating a speaker as he is a writer, and his lecture entitled "Five Hundred Fathoms Down," in which he vividly describes his various undersea adventures, should find a big appeal

ere. As usual, the Trustees will take on ther attractions as the season pro-





HAMLET

ARTHUR BYRON

LILLIAN GISH

SEATS NOW ON SALE



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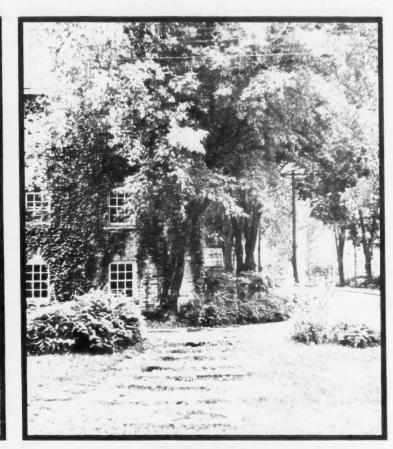
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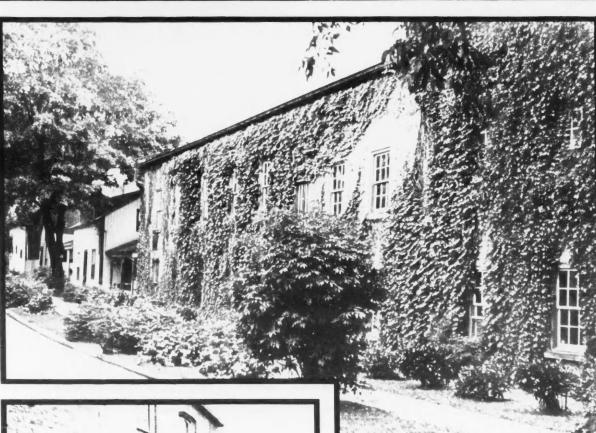
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TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 26, 1936

PERTH, EASTERN ONTARIO'S CITY OF REFLECTIONS











PERTH, the charming old stone city among the Rideau Lakes, is one of the not too numerous places in Canada where industry manages to thrive without impairing beauty. Of its 4,100 population no less than 784 are employed in manufacturing, and their products are worth 202 million dollars a year. Some of the factories are old ivygrown stone buildings of notable charm, as shown in TOP RIGHT and CENTRE LEFT above. The other pictures are general views of the scenes along the little stream which runs through the municipality, bordering a beautiful park and many delightful private gardens. The building with the balcony in the CENTRE RIGHT picture is the C.P.R. telegraph office. It will be seen from these pictures, taken by "Jay" a couple of weeks ago, that Perth is well outside of the drouth area. It is also just a mile off the Peterboro-Ottawa highway, but motorists who are not in a desperate hurry should turn aside for a leisurely run through its tree-embowered streets.



THE DISTAFF SIDE

BY MARIE CLAIRE

WARIS in Spain, strikes in Paris, and Apprehension in London and English and Contentiers present their Spring and Summer, Fall and Water Spring and Sprin

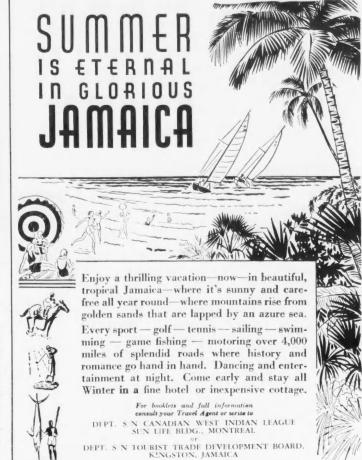


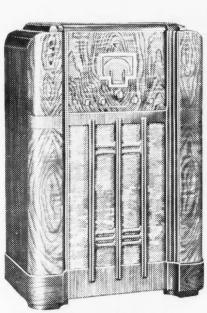
DUCK HUNTING is attracting an unusual number of sportsmen to Atlantic City annually, where large bags are enjoyed. Photo shows a typical blind with decoys. -Photo courtesy Atlantic City News Service.

pearly cast, and a hip length tulle veil plain on her head and over her face and much gathered behind, as against a rather triste Mary of Scotland bride in parchment-colored moiré in the other showing. All the bridesmaids were in rich Autumn colors, Simpson's three in rust, green, and wine Lyons velvet basque dresses and high little ostrich-wrapped velvet hats—Eaton's two in charming russet and mahogany moiré gowns with pert pill box hats encouraged by a little ostrich tip over the nose. Very sweet and sentimental they all looked and encouraging to every woman present, married or they all looked and encouraging to every woman present, married or unmarried. But by the time they have paced slowly down the runway to the orchestra's "Too, Too, Tee-Too" every-one is pulling on gloves and pushing back chairs, so that when the "Tum. Tum. Telum-Te tum-tum" rings out they may dash out. For everybody

knows that when the Bride has gone the Show is over.

Not all of us can simply cut down a moderate sized maple tree and bring it indoors to decorate the sitting room, though we saw it done to splendid effect in the Sports Club House of the Seigniory Club lately. Most of us make out with a branch or two. We were admirring a great jar full of brilliant oak branches at a friends the other day and were told the secret of their preservation lies in the use of glycerine. One fills the jar in which they are to stand, probably for some weeks, two-thirds full of water and the rest of the way with glycerine. The branches apparently absorb the glycerine gradually and it takes the place of sap, preventing the leaves shrivelling and falling. Yes, we are trying it. We like Autumn in the house as well as out of it.



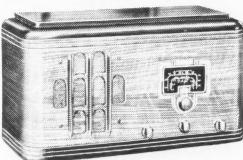


G-E RADIO E-157

Finest of all radios, this 15-tube General Electric is superbly beautiful and offers you world-wide reception with five tuning bands. Features include: Tone Equalizer, 12" High Fidelity Speaker, Visual Tuning, Metal Radiotrons and Sentry Box.

\$250





G-E RADIO E-53

Here is remarkable value in a 5-tube table model. Chest-type cabinet is finished in walnut. Two tuning bands receive leading foreign stations and police calls as well as standard broadcasts. Metal Radiotrons. Tone Control and Automatic Volume Control. 8-inch Dynamic Speaker.

MADE IN CANADA

Hear the Magic Tone of a 1937 GENERAL ELECTRIC

GENERAL ELECTRIC will win YOU, as it has won thousands of others, by its glorious Magic-Tone. . . . So vividly true-to-life is G-E Magic-Tone that you can imagine yourself right in the broadcasting studio. You'll find new beauty in every program—new exciting interest in foreign reception! . . . 9 That is why we urge you to see and hear the 1937 General Electric Radio. You'll soon realize how the G-E Tone Equalizer ends "boominess"-how G-E Metal Radiotrons reduce noises to the minimum-how G-E Visual Tuning silently gets you perfect reception of any station. . . . 9 For as little as \$37.50 you can own a beautiful 1937 General Electric. See your G-E dealer

"Believe Your Own Ears"

CO.,



THE CORRECT CONTEME for bicycling on Arlantic City's famous boardwalk. Ethel Farrell, well-known model, displays the split skirt, sweater, beret, sport shoes and socks, popular with feminine bicycle enthusiasts. Cycling on the boardwalk is now permitted in the earlier hours of the day.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

"Magic Tone" RADIO

LIMITED

R-36X

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC

DOES HIGHLAND FLING AT 72

Old Lady Tells Secret of Her Vigor

The writer of the following letter once suffered from rheumatism, headaches, and depression. Then one day a vigorous old lady told her the secret of good health. And now that former sufferer writes to tell others how she obtained relief through Kruschen:

"Kruschen was recommended to

through Kruschen:—

"Kruschen was recommended to me by an old lady of seventy-two who can dance the Highland Fling—thanks to Kruschen, which she has used for thirty years. She told me to take Kruschen Salts to try and relieve a dull heavy headache from which I suffered nearly every morning on wakening. I was also troubled with rheumatism in both shoulders. Kruschen turned the trick. The headache disappeared and so did the rheumatism. I have continued taking Kruschen and intend to keep it up." — (Mrs.) F.B.W.

F.B.W.

Kruschen is a combination of mineral salts which assist in stimulating your liver, kidneys and digestive tract to healthy, regular activity. They ensure internal cleanliness, and thus help to keep the blood-stream pure.



This Autumn's New Patterns are brilliantly beautiful. A wide variety of colours, weights and weaves. Plaids, checks, stripes and the

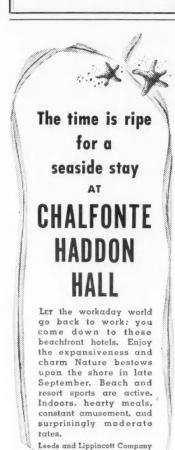
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ATLANTIC CITY





THE MAGIC WATERFRONT of Atlantic City takes on a new charm for the mild but bracing days of Autumn. Horseback riding is a favorite sport at this season of the year and there is no finer trail than the miles of hard-packed sand.

INDIAN SUMMER BY TH

"S Indian summer in Atlantic City, IT'S Indian summer in Actors that season when summer guests start to leave and the fall and winter visitors begin to arrive. Close to the Gulf Stream, the resort

Close to the Gulf Stream, the resort boasts of a mild climate and summer goes on and on with thousands of bathers still taking advantage of the beach and surf. Visitors who took to the mountains during the warmer months are coming to the seashore for a change of scenery before returning to their homes inland for the winter season.

to their homes inland for the winter season.

The Boardwalk, a year 'round attraction, is still well filled with pronenaders in the afternoon and early evening. The evening band concerts on the Boardwalk in front of the municipal convention hall will continue until late next month.

The beach will be thrown open to equestrians on October I and one of the world's finest bridle paths, a wide, flat stretch eight miles long, will be available. Meanwhile mainland bridle paths, particularly attractive at this time of the year, continue popular. The crisp salt air and warm sunshine make riding on the beach really enjoyable and each day will find hundreds taking advantage of this.

Open from 6 a.m. to 9 a.m., the Boardwalk bicycle lane is getting its usual large quota of cyclists each day. The 'walk, eight miles long, provides what is probably the safest bicycle lane in the country.

The fall golf tournaments are underway on the nearby courses at Northfield, Linwood, Somers Point, Brigantine and Seaview. Each club reports that the week-ends bring a huge influx of golf enthusiasts.

SPORT AND BUSINESS

FISHING, too, continues good and the visiting anglers are returning to the docks with huge catches. Boats at the Atlantic City Tuna Club and the Inlet Yachting Centre will be making their daily trips to sea or up the back bay as long as the fish continue to bite. Tuna are still in the waters, as evidenced by the fact that Daniel Stebbins, local sportsman, returned the other day with a 535 pounder caught twenty miles off here.

Hotel grifles, night clubs, ocean piers and theatres are still well patronized as the resort's banner season continues. The start of the convention season finds slightly less than 40 large three and four day gatherings scheduled for the next three months and the resort is preparing to enter-

scheduled for the next three months and the resort is preparing to enter-tain thousands of guests for business tain thousands of guests for business rather than pleasure. Among the larger groups are the American Bak-ers Association, Annual Safety Con-gress and Exposition, International Association of Milk Dealers, American Gas Association, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Science, Albert H. Skean, chairman of the Albert H. Skean, chairman of the Atlantic City Camera Contest, with headquarters on Central Pler, an-nounced that summer visitors should keep in mind the closing date, October 17, and look over their summer vacation snapshots, select the best and enter them in the contest.

AT SEA SHORE

To VISIT Atlantic City is to experience the stimulating effect of a seavoyage. A prominent shipping official once likened the Boardwalk to the deck

once likened the Boardwalk to the deck of a great ocean liner more than seven miles in length.

Situated upon an island five miles out from the mainland of southern New Jersey, Atlantic City rises mirage-like out of the sea. Beautiful hotels, bizarre in color and form, stand at the very edge of the surf, their loftiness sharply accented against the clear, smokeless sky. The Atlantic City skyline is one of America's most dramatic architectural spectacles.

Atlantic City is more than just another convention city. Atlantic City is different. Different in color, different in architecture, different in setting ... different even in the quality of its air. It is clean, bright, fresh, wholesome. And the pungent salt breath of the deep sea gives Atlantic City the quality of crispness ..., even in mid-summer.

Not only is an Atlantic City con-

mid-summer. Not only is an Atlantic City con vention stimulating in itself, but travel to and from the convention is made attractive by the many points of interest that can be covered en route

Nearby are New York, Washington, Gettysburg, Annapolis, Philadelphia, West Point, Valley Forge and Princeton. Here, only three to four hours distant from the U.S.'s greatest convention city, are many of that nation's most hallowed historical shrines.

CONVENTION HALL

The treest use of superatives cannot adequately describe the magnificence of the remarkable Convention Hall. Every known modern facility has been installed in anticipation of the needs of conventions and exhibitions.

Twenty meeting rooms range in seating capacity from 100 to 40,000.

THE ARDENA BATH

gives you a made-to-measure figure!



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A "SHORTS" FIGURE ON SHORT NOTICE! A course in Elizabeth Arden's Exercise Department will slim you down in record time

THE SHADO-GRAPH will tell what's wrong, point out every fault.

Toronto Salon Simpsons

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for supplying individual exhibits with electricity, gas, compressed air, steam, water, drainage and telephone. Floor loads have already been demonstrated to be adequate to accommodate the heaviest machinery shows in existence. The Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroads operate sidings for the delivery of freight direct to the Convention Hall.

Service in the Atlantic City Convenional content of the building and equipment. Practically every great national convention has met in the Convention Hall since its opening in 1929 and without exception, all of them have praised the cherrful, intelligent, intelligent, in short, this great Convention Hall is a perfect combination of beauty and practical utility.





Crop and slummering the low backed trock with bosom ruche zooms out into a whirling starry skirt, lame embroidered . . . and is topped with Celanese talleta with red lame brocade or black with green lame brocade. Sizes 14 to 20 \$30.75.

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ABOUT THE HOUSE

BY BERNICE COFFEY

As a rule theman with the hoe is a factirum individual who refuses to be drawn upon any subject beyond an occasional "The huh", "Yes" or "No" tossed in a grudging manner over his shoulder as he weeds and cultivates. But if one asks him a leading question concerning flowers, he immediately straightens up and becomes almost voluble as he gives bits of terse advice in a loud, self-conscious voice. Such as, "Stakeyour plants as against possible damage from winds. This is especially true of dablias and other tall grow tree, beyon the shall zinnia will look more handsome if supported in an uprich manner." Another but of advice he gave us was to use a sharp knife or a keen pair of seissors when cutting flowers in order not to bruse the stems. "If you planted a few everlastines," he says, "now is the imme to pick them. Watch them carefully and pick them the day the holoms open. If you wait longer you will find that when they have been curved the petals and foltage may fall off. A good way to bunch strawflowers is to add a few sprays of state and gypsophila." We hadn't the heart to ask him whether the later two wete mouth-washes or Latin names for familiar flowers.

Those who have viewed the Kinghelt green walls with Ivory working the stem of driving it made very add off. Selfet green walls with Ivory working the selfent and explest, and floor covered with exceptant carpet. All this as dackground for modern maple furniture and a chesterical shipeovered in a soft shade of Pompelian pink for selfing and a chesterical shipeovered in a soft shade of Pompelian pink for selfing and and all trim—a charming selfic or canadian and all trim—a charming selfic or canadian and wereign determined to feel the certain blinds from windows along two sides. In the centre of the floor is an exercise mat in a soft shade of Pompelian pink for selfing and and all trim—a charming selfic or canadian and American dependent of the floor is an exercise mat in a soft shade of Pompelian pink for selfing and all trimes a charming specific or canadian

THOSE who have viewed the Kiwanis Model frome probably have tound it a source of many new ideas for color treatments. The living-room, for instance, with its soft, light green walls with ivory woodwork and ceiling, and floor covered with eggplant carpet. All this a background for modern maple furniture and a chesterfield slipcovered in a design containing yellow, front, red and eggplant.

The dining-room is decorated in a soft shade of Pompetian pink for selling, walls and all trim—a charming setting for a softe of mahogany furniture. Upstairs, in one of the bedrooms, silvery blonde furniture had been used most effectively against pale blue walls and a deeper blue carpet. The ceiling is done in pale peach, and me're draperres in a deeper tone of peach provide an account of color a adirect tone of peach provide an also wood work is a light thrown sugary-bade with Venetian blinds painted to match.

ade, with Venetian blinds painted match.
Another bedroom, designed for a one-toy, has a Nantucket suite in a York Phoneer finish. It's all very alteat, so much so we are inclined think that the conversation of a gifty imaginative occupant inevisits will become sprinkled with the scantantike terms as "fillow me wan" and "Avast there". Who all blome bim, for a binnache light has from the celling, on the bed a reproduction of the old New gland beacon light, and the ends the bed are designed in the shape a ship's wheel. Walls are the camy vellow of sunlight, and the on is in thus knolenn the color of a set. Venetian blinds repeating vellow of the walls, have tapes bright rod—a color that is picked in the draperies.

N (11), Red ND water paint that is washable is a new product with at a spear to be considerable possibilities for use on walls and ceilles where a soft matt finish is denot. It is in a soft paste form eding only the addition of water to sparse if for use and, since it is used with oil at is washable, non-cortent and quite durable. This epagation, which is called Durp versiones to a feally lovely range soft pastel shades such as light n, primarise apple green, powder ne and yearl grey, and we under and that they lend themselves very adity to being mixed to make other add.

THERE are a multitude of small

DRESSING TABLE

BY ISABEL MORGAN

THE WOMEN IN YOUR CLUB SEEM SO SNOBBISH!



Then Mrs. Brown got a Friendly Tip

'My husband's sister took me to her seemed so un-friendly, I thought them snobbish. When I said so-

"—my sister-in-law gave me a friendly hint about perspiration odour in underthings, I was hurt, but began Luxday. I've made many new friends since."

AVOID OFFENDING Lux removes perspiration odour—saves colours. Avoid harsh soaps and cake-soap rubbing. Safe in water, safe in Lux.

let, others from Norwegian exercises, another lovely one is quite recognizably Balinese. All are combined together in a manner that is incredibly fluid and graceful. Of course, the beginner starts with simple stretching exercises on the mat.

walls, ceiling and floor primrose-colored into which sunshine pours through Venetian blinds from windows along two sides. In the centre of the floor is an exercise mat in a burgundy shade. Along the other wall is a mirror before which one does the exercises to music.

The exercises are slow, controlled rhythmical stretching, and have been adapted for Canadian and American women who wish to cultivate grace and suppleness, rather than muscle. Miss Arden, it is plain after seeing them, has not been at all arbitrary in their development. A few positions have been taken from the bal-

Only God can make a tree, but Elizabeth Arden can make a figure something rather special.

of Nero, who was so radiantly beautiful she was cheered when she rode by, and called a goddess, owed her exquisite, satiny skin to her daily baths in milk. And in our own times, Anna Held caused a furere when it was known that she bathed in milk. And now, so that we may all have the same advantages, Helene Rubinstein has created a preparation she calls Pasteurized Milk Bath.

A handful of this scented concentrate dropped into the tub- and instantly a thick covering of foam and oxygen hubbles tops the bath. The water turns to liquid satin, silky to the touch and to the skin, and is especially useful in hard water areas.

The whole thing sounds, and feels, pretty luxurious.

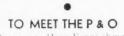




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Sail Empress to Hong Kong; change to Pounchala and Oriental mail steamer en route via Singapore, India and Gibraltar to England. This is Tour No. 1 in our list of six most popular world tours. Or take Botto's balant Stram Navigation Company from India. \$579.90 up, combination of classes; \$853.50 up, just class—(cabin class, Atlantic).

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Take the Express route Yokohama in 10 days by Empress of Asia of Empress of Rossia. From Vancouver (trains to ship's sade) or Victoria, all year rounding fares \$199 up, first class; \$280 up, tourist class. Or tra Honolulu in 3 days more by Empress of Laparlingest and fastest on the Pacific—or Empress of Cakada. Fares only slightly higher. Travel to Mainta via Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hong Kong—a day or more for sight-seeing at each port. Ask about All-Expense Tours







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FIRST RACE AT 2 P.M. EACH DAY

ADMISSIONS: Grand Stand—\$1.00 and Government Tax 25c Eastern Enclosure—25c and Government Tax 5c

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PALMER WRIGHT. Secretary-Treasurer.

CONCERNING FOOD

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

THE lady who thought Shakespeare was clever because he made use of so many familiar quotations in "Hamlet" is probably now following Miss Norma Shearer and Mr. Howard from one cinema to another admiring "Romeo and Juliet" I think, myself, the bard would have been a great man if ne had never said anything more subtle than "Now good digestion wait on appetite and health on both." Tie that to the theory of the lad who said, "Appetite's the best sauce," and you have pretty well covered the literary field in relation to food.

I don't think it is only because I had motored seventy-five miles to reach it that the following luncheon seemed so good to me at a friend's country house one day last week. As a September menu it seems, looking back on it, to be hard to beat. A waxed natural wood refectory table was centred with Zinnias and set with Italian woven raffia mats. The dishes were unpatterned yellow Majolica, with that pleasantly fluted border that lends the stuff such character. One negro serving managed the service of six guests perfectly adequately. This is how it went:

Italian Vermouth with cheese thins Housy dew melon with ginger and lime. Creatned chicken and mushrooms with rice.

Halian Vermouth with cheese thius
Honey dew melon with ginger and lime
Creamed chicken and mushrooms
with rice
Green beans
Rye bread with carroways and
sweet butter
Tomato and chive salad
with French dressing
"Five ounce" chocolate pudding
Creme de menthe sweets
Coffee.

Coffee.

I am well aware your first criticism will be of substituting Vermouth for Sherry or a cocktail. Well, a great many people think Vermouth, sweet as it is, a good appelizer. If you disagree, it may or may not comfort you to know I am with you. I think Vermouth a dear, cosy drink for old ladies, but maybe we are both wrong. It was Martini & Rossi's, by the way (\$1.25 in the States and considerably more with as because we've disapproved so definitely of Italy lately.)

The melon was served ent in thirds, which stretched two melons round the table and satisfied everyone. Chopped Chinese preserved ginger was scattered on top and a quarter of a lime set in the centre, a trick I thought I had invented myself. Just goes to show.

inad invented myself. Just goes to show.

The cooked chicken was cut in fair sized chunks, the mushrooms quartered and fried in butter, a green pepper was parboiled and cut in straws. These were added to a rich white sauce and set out on a luge circular dish inside a wide border of boiled rice, well seasoned and handsomely dusted with paprika. A little chopped parsley was scattered over the chicken. Green beans, cut into sifvers at an angle, as beans always should be for a party, were the only vegetable served with this and all one wanted.

The rye bread can only be properly backed, it seems, by non-Aryan backers—most delicatessen stores sell it; I buy it myself from the plain Jewish bakeshops where I also get macarons whenever I need 'em. Very good and very inexpensive.

The salad was refreshing because it had no greenery yet was as salady as possible. Three slices of a very perfect, very ripe, peeled tomate set overlapping each other on a deep little plate, a dash of French dressing poured over them and a scattering of coarsely chopped raw chives, brilliant green and white against the red, tossed over the top. Green spring onions could be substituted but wouldn't leave the guests quite so supe of their charm afterwards perhaps.

The Five ounce chocolate midding was a new one to this girl' Ves, I asked. I have really no shame. Here is the recipe.

FIVE OUNCE CHOCOLATE PUDDING

5 ozs. sugar:
5 ozs. butter:
5 ozs. chocolate.
5 ogs.:
5 vanilla.
6 Cream the butter and the sugar thoroughly. Melt the chocolate over hot water and add it little by little Separate whites and yolks of the eases and hear in the volks one at a time. Add vanilla. Whip the whites very stiff and fold in carefully. Pul all in a dark of their with and fold in carefully. Pul all in a dark of the former Ann Me. Langulin have left Winnipog to visit in Quebec, hefore zoing to victoria and fold in carefully. Pul all in a dark of the former and men and the sugar and hear in the volks one at a time. Add vanilla. Whip the whites very stiff and fold in show The cooked chicken was cut in fair

- 1 cup butter; 2 cups granulated sugar; 12 cup boiling water;

- 3 eggs; 3 cups flour; 2 teaspoons baking powder; ½ cup milk; Vanilla or lemon extract

Vanilla or lemon extract

Cream the butter alone and then cream it smooth with the sugar. Add the boiling water slowly and beat well. Now add one cup of flour, stir and drop in one unbeaten egg and mix thoroughly. Repeat with second cup of flour and second egg. In the third cup of flour sift the baking powder, add this and the third egg as above Lastly mix in the milk and flavoring. Bake in a well greased deep, round tin, the sort you use for a Christmas fruit cake. The oven must be very slow and steady. Too much heat at any time will cause a damp centre and spoil the effect. The finished cake should stand about five inches high and he approximately six inches in diameter. Powdered sugar sprinkled on top is perfectly adequate and, in deed, how I met the cake, but my hostess sato sie occasionally put an almond paste feing and covered that with a thin white holled icing and the effect on the family was very festive midesd. If you ever ate a Madeira cake from Rumpelmeyer's in London or Paris, this will bring back the dear days of your good times abroad. It did to me.



A PHOTOGRAPHY ENTHUSIAST. Photograph by Mrs. George Ringel, Hamilton, Ont.





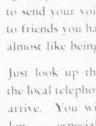
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the social world

BRIDES have laid claim to September as well as June, as a month of marrying and giving in marriage. Among the much-feted brides of this Among the much-feted brides of this loveliest month of autumn are Miss Arnold Gooderham, who will wed Mr. Jack Willoughby; Miss Barbara Playfair Lee, whose marriage to Mr. John Parker is another reason for a whirl of entertainments for this popular girl; Miss Helen Smart, who will be the bride of Mr. Aubrey Medland; Miss Peggy Boulton, whose wedding to Mr. James Parson will be an event of much interest; Miss Jean McMurrich, who will say "I do" with Mr. James Parsons; Miss Betty Fisher, who became the bride of Mr. Robert Stewart Green, September 19, the latter a brother of Mrs. Harris Mc-Phedran, who is herself a recent bride.

AND everywhere plans are going ahead for the coming-out of the season's debutantes. Already they are having a foretaste of the busy time to come, photographs to be made (it's almost as important to have a picture of how one looks as a deb as it is when one is a bride, isn't it?), invitation lists, party plans, and a million other details. The first important social event on the Toronto deb's social calendar is the annual Charity Ball in aid of the West End Creche, of which Mrs. Reginald Thomas is president, which takes place October 16 at the Royal York Hotel, The convener of the ball is Mrs. Arnold Matthews. Mrs. A. N. Mitchell is convener of the debutantes; Mrs. William Hastie, tickets; Mrs. A. B. Barker, treasurer; Mrs. T. H. Wood, publicity.

DR, and Mrs. Burnette, of Ottawa and "Journey's End," the Seigniory Club, P.Q., entertained at dinner at The Log Chateau, the evening of September 14, in honor of their debutante daughter. Margaret Patricia, who leaves at the end of the month to enter University College, Toronto.

THEIR stay in Toronto was short, but the Rt. Hon, Lord Reay, Chief of the Clan Mackay, and Lady Reay, were given a right royal welcome by loyal Scots who owe allegiance to the Clan. On the afternoon of the 18th, the day of their arrival in Toronto, a reception was held in honor of the Chief of the Clan and his bride, by Hon. W. D. Ross and Mrs. Ross, when more than six hundred guests attenued.

In the evening Col. the Hon. Mr. Justice J. Keiller Mackay was host at a dinner and dance at the Toronto Hunt Club, when Mrs. W. D. Ross of honor. Hon. Cairine Reay Mackay Wilson proposed the health of Lord and Lady Reay at the conclusion of the dinner.

Guests at the dinner included Hon. W. D. Ross, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen and Mrs. Meighen, Hon. Justice R. G. Fisher, and Mrs. Fisher, Hon. Justice Hope and Mrs. Hope, Hon. Justice J.

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and Quebec. By one of the speedy, spacious Empresses Duchesses or a Mont ship. • The historic shores of the mighty St. Lawrence Seaway slipping past as your ship cruises smoothly dawn sheltered waters for almost 1,000 miles . . . the picturesque



A RECENT BRIDE. Mrs. Harris McPhedran, formerly Mrs. Gordon Duncan, daughter of Mrs. L. A. Green, of Sault Ste. Marie, whose marriage to Dr. McPhedran, of Toronto, took place recently.

C. Makins and Mrs. Makins, Hon. Justice McTague and Mrs. McTague, Hon. Justice Hogg and Mrs. Hogg. Hon. Justice J. A. McEvoy and Mrs. Senior Golf Association, held at the Seigniory Club September 22-24, was an event of considerable interest. The organization was founded in 1921 by the honorary president, Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Rev. Stuart Parker and Mrs. Parker, General and Mrs. J. A. Gunn, Major-General Garnet Hughes, Colonel J. S. Michie, Miss Michie, Colonel and Mrs. E. V. Mackay, Hamilton; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Cartwright, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Best, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. S. Wingfield-Digby, Mr. and Mrs. Geo, R. A. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Geo, R. A. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Mackay, Burlington; Dr. Archibald Mackay, Oshawa; Miss Elizabeth Mackay, Miss Isabel Ross, Miss Susan Smith, Mrs. Donald Ros, Donald Ross, Cr. Tomog later for the dance were a number of other guests, including Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson, Mrs. R. Kerry, Mrs. Henry Munderloh, Mrs. John Stanfield.

Coming later for the dance were a number of other guests, including Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Ross, Dr. and Mrs. E. T. Rykert, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Thempson, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Greey, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Greey, Major and Mrs. Eric Haldenby, Major Gains Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. James de Pencier, Mr. and Mrs. Ned Ely, Mr. and Mrs. John McKee, Miss Jean and Miss Susan Ross, Colonel Baptiste Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. David Wright, Miss Helen and Miss Sheila Fraser, Miss Diana Boone, Mr. Tom Bates, Mr. Jack Millar, Mr. Walter Martin, Mr. William Morris, Miss Mary Ledyard, Mr. William Hendrie, Miss Lynda Mahon, Miss Joan McLeod, Miss Kaye Brereton, Miss Jane Urquhart, Miss Victoria Hanna, Miss Margaret Jubien, Miss Margaret McLagean, Miss Helen, Miss Derothy MacKay, Burlington; Mr. and Mrs. Donald MacKay, Miss Helen McCrea, Miss Phyllis Walker, Miss Edith Garbutt, Miss Rona Hewitson, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Hearst, Major Clarence McKee, Mr. and Mrs. George McGillivray, Mr. Kenneth Peacock, Mr. Donald McQuaig, Mr. Montgomery Gunn, Mr. Gordon Ford, Mr. Kenneth and Mr. Jack Wright, Mr. Jim Hunghries, and others.

H 18 Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Bruce entertained at evening of the 18th for their guests. Lord and Lady Thankerron, who had arrived from England the previous day. The guests were Mr. Justice and Mrs. Davis. Chief Justice and Mrs. Kingstone, Mr. E. H. Coleman, Under-Secretary of State for Canada, and Mrs. Coleman, Chief Justice Rose and Mrs. Rowell, Mr. and Mrs. Latratt Smith, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Tilley, Mr. and Wright, Mr. D. C. Wells, Mrs. Dugald Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Adams, and Captain G. P. Schoffeld, A.D.C.

HEADED by such well-known Can-H adians as Lady Baillie of Oakville, Ontario, Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, of Osbawa, and many others, the 14th



BIRTHS

At St Joseph's Hospital, London, Ontario September 15th, to Judge and Mrs. Joseph Wearing, a son.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B Whitehead, Brandon, Man, announce the engagement of their younger daughter, Margaret Blackburn, to Mr. Edwin Preston Johnson, on of Mrs. E. H. Johnson, of Brandon, and the late Mr. Johnson, the wedding to take place September 26th in St. Matthews pro-Cathedral.

THE Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of London, the Very Rev. Dean and Mrs. Salmon, the Most Ven, the Archdeacon and Mrs. Snowdon, and Mrs. Blythe, of London, England, were invited to luncheon at Government House, Ottawa, on the 16th, The Rt. Hon, L. S. Amery, of London, England, was a guest on the 13th.

THE patrons and patronesses for the Junior Samaritan Club dance to be held Thursday, October 1, at the King Edward Hotel, are: Mrs. Alfred Buston, Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Ruddy, Mr. and Mrs Thomas Bradshaw Mrs Thomas Bradshaw

SATURDAY NIGHT attended the opening of the autumn dense or the super dates and plays to for the supper dance, and plays to the dancing crowd from a striking new platform set. Against a discreetly shadowed floor and table space the band is brilliantly lighted and uses a three level stage from the highest of which the young and pretty singer Madeleine Pedler sings her songs and looks like a modern version of the looks like a modern version of the Blessed Damozel. It is quite entertain-ing to sit among the tables and not be able to speculate with any marked success about who night be who among the dancers and to listen to among the dancers and to listen to the provocatively intimate showman-ship of Horace Lapp as he gathers the dancers into a happy enjoyment of the night by his selections. He wavers between subtly presented artistic effects and out and out comedy and the result is rather a personal art between him and his band and the audience. For the Opening Week the Royal York is presenting Jack Kinney and Leah Lewis, who spent the summer season in America fresh from triumphs in Berlin, Paris, Monte Carlo and London, and are on fresh from triumphs in Berlin, Paris, Monte Carlo and London, and are on their way back to open in The Piccadilly, London, In 1934 while with the C. B. Cochrane review they gave a command performance to Their Majesties. They have a technical excellence which belongs to stage dancers and very cleverly combine the stage and the hotel dance floor in their presentations. It is dancing of technical and artistic excellence not often seen in Toronto.

WINNIPEG

WITH so many visitors in Winnipeg W and various circles of friends entertaining for them, the past week has been a very gay one. Mr. C. S. Gunn had a most delightful party over Gunn had a most delightful party over the week-end when the out-of-fown guests were Mrs. R. W. Green, of Paris, France, who has been on a visit to her niece, Mrs. Philip Chester; Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Durland, of Toronto, who had arrived the evening before from a trip to the Coast cities. Jusper and Banff; and Mr. and Mrs. Vereker, who are spending a week or so in Winnipeg after their annual visit to Jasper. They sail at the end of the month on the Queen Mary for their home in England. Mrs. William A. Smith was hostess at a dinner honoring Mr. and Mrs. Durland, Mrs. C. M. Taylor entertained at a bridge luncheon. Mrs. Gordon

JAEGER—



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For this new Jaeger Balmacaan in ruddy brown herringbone tweed, with buttoned-in lining of scarlet plaid flannel, \$52.00 For the tailored, fine wool frock, \$29.50 . . . For the Dunlap felt hat, \$7.50 . . . the Jaeger cashmere scarf, \$4.50 . . . and the English hand-sewn chamois gloves, \$2.75.

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Konantz at lunch at the Country Club. Mr. Norman Franks entertained at cocktail hour at the Fort Garry just before they left for the east, Miss Marjorie Hazelwood entertained at the tea hour the same day for Mrs.

MISS PEGGY AIKINS, whose wedding is to be a smart event of September 26, is busy flying from one party to the other. Two attractive eastern girls, Miss Sherrill McMaster and Miss Marion Webster, have arrived from Montreal to be bridesmaids at the wedding. This week Miss Marian Brock and Miss Betty Riley were luncheon hostesses, Miss Sally Coyne entertained at a kitchen shower, Miss Noreen Murphy was a dinner hostess, Mrs. E. K. Williams entertained at a coffee party. Mrs. Sellers was hostess at a dinner, and Mr. Clarence Shepherd and Mr. Don McIntyre were hosts at a dinner at McIntyre were hosts at a dinner at the Motor Country Club for the wedding party.

AN INTERESTING event of last A Sunday afternoon was the christ-ening at All Saints' Church of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Osler. The child received the names Alan Embree, and the godparents were Mrs. W. A. Murphy, Mr. H. B. Shaw and Mr. Ralph B. Baker, Mr. Gordon Osler was proxy for Mr. Baker, who was out of town at the time.

MRS. Allan Morrison and Mrs. W. A. Mather were two Tuxedoites who entertained at the cocktail hour over the week-end.

Mrs. Charles Pentland entertained at the tea hour the other afternoon for her daughter, Christine, who has left for the east to attend school. Her eldest daughter, Barbara, will also be leaving shortly to spend the winter in New York.

Two English visitors, Miss Jean Troughton of Wolvington, England, and Miss Nancy Bennett, were the guests of honor at Miss Eleanor Breen's tea the other afternoon. The next day Miss Helen Cork entertained for them at the St. Charles Country Club. Mrs. R. G. Baird was also a luncheon hostess, when she entertained a group of ten in her attractive apartment.

The Rt. Hon. Lord and Lady Thankerton of London were the guests of Mr and Mrs. Harold Alkins.

The Rt. Hon. Lord and Lady Thankerton of London were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Aikins while in Winnipeg en route to the Coast. Mr. and Mrs. Aikins had a dinner of twelve for their guests, and the next afternoon Mr. Aikins entertained at a large reception for Lord Thankerton.

MARRIAGES

AT St. Matthew's Church, Quebec City. September 12, the wedding took place of Marie Elizabeth, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and

Mrs. D. B. Papineau, to Mr. Gordon Conner, of Montreal, son of the late Mr. George Conner and of Mrs. Conner, of Sherbrooke. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by her sister, Miss Gertrude Papineau, as maid of honor, and by three bridesmaids, Miss Eileen Conner, of Sherbrooke, sister of the groom, Mrs. Robert Coltart, of Montreal, and Miss Christine McLimont. Little Miss June Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson, of Toronto, was her flower girl. Mr. G. Franklin Guy, of Ottawa, was the groom's best man, and the ushers were Mr. Hew Elwood of Montreal, Mr. Harold Turner and Mr. A. A. McDiarmid.

Following the service a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents. Later Mr. and Mrs. Conner left for New York, to sail for Bermuda, where their honeymoon will be spent. They will reside in Montreal.

Montreal.

THE marriage took place in Christ Church Cathedral, Ottawa, September 14, of Margaret Helen, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Moore and granddaughter of the Hon. George Bryson, of Fort Coulonge, to Mr. Curtis Castleman Bogart, of Noranda, son of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Bogart, of Toronto. The bride was given away by her uncle, Mr. Owen Toller, and was attended by her sister, Miss Jean Moore, Mr. John Fauquier was the best man and Mr. Fred Bingham and Dr. Neil MacArthur were ushers.

The reception following the ceremony was held at the residence of Mrs. Owen Toller, aunt of the bride, after which Mr. and Mrs. Bogart left for the Seigniory Club where they spent a week before leaving to reside in Noranda.

in Noranda.

THE marriage of Mrs. Gordon Dun-THE marriage of Mrs. Gordon Duncan, of Toronto, daughter of Mrs. Green and the late L. A. Green of Sault Ste. Marie, and Dr. Harris Mc-Phedran, of Toronto, took place very quietly on August 29 in the vestry of Rosedale Presbyterian Church. Among those present at the ceremony were Mr. Arthur Green, of Hamilton, brother of the bride, and Mrs. Green; Miss Elizabeth Mc-Phedran, daughter of the groom; Dr. Malcolm Cameron, and Mr. Kenneth McLaren.

Dr. Malcolm Cameron, and Mr. Kenneth McLaren.

After the ceremony a few close friends had tea with Dr. and Mrs. McPhedran at the King Edward Hotel. The bride and groom then left for a motor trip in Quebec and the Saguenay cruise, and are now residing in Rosedale, Toronto.

ST. SIMON'S Church, Toronto, was

ST. SIMON'S Church, Toronto, was the scene, September 18, of the marriage of Elizabeth Muriel, daughter of Col. and Mrs. James E. Mills, to Mr. Archibald Wilkie Hastings Kerr, son of Mrs. Kerr and the late W. A. H. Kerr.

The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Mr. John Charles Patrick Mills, and her sister, Mrs. Norman O. Seagram, was her only attendant. The best man was Mr. Norman O. Seagram. After a reception, the bride and groom left for England. On their return Mr. and Mrs. Kerr will live in Toronto.

A N EARLY autumn wedding took

Mrs. Kerr will live in Toronto.

AN EARLY autumn wedding took place September 5, in Central United Church, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., when Helen Emily, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Simpson, became the bride of Mr. John Leonard Walker, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Walker, Rockcliffe, Ottawa, Given in marriage by her father, the bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Charles Darke, as matron of honor, and Miss Margaret Lang, as bridesmaid. The best man was Dr. Ralph Wilkins, brother-in-law of the groom, and the ushers were Mr. Wilford Scott, Mr. Charles Drake, Mr. Bob Davies and Mr. Alan Broughton.

GRACE Church-on-the-Hill, GRACE Church-on-the-Hill, Toronto, was the setting on September 21, of the wedding of Miss Isabel Holmested, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Holmested, to Mr. William B. Macdonald, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Bruce Macdonald. The bride was attended by Miss Margaret Temple, maid of honor: Miss Barbara Cartwright and Miss Pauline Ritchie, bridesmaids. Mr. Ian Macdonald, brother of the groom, was best man, and the ushers were Mr. Fred Rea, Montreal; Mr. Bob Carson, Detroit, Mr. Bob Harris and Mr. John Parker. After a reception at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald left for New York to sail for Bermuda. They will live in Owen Sound on their return. Sound on their return.

THE wedding took place in Deer THE wedding took place in Deer Park United Church. Toronto, September 21, of Betty Edna Lila, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Allan F. Fisher, to Mr. Robert Edward Stewart Green, son of Mrs. L. A. Green of Sault Ste. Marie. Given in marriage by her father, the bride was attended by Mrs. W. B. Airth, matron of honor: Miss Eleanor Dewar and Miss Joan Bateman. Mr. Arthur B. Green, brother of the groom, was best man, and the ushers were Mr. Aubrey Medland, Mr. "Dutch" Fisher and Mr. Arthur Fisher, brothers of the bride, Mr. George Dunn, Mr. Bunting Crocker, Mr. Ned Stewart and Winston Rowland. The reception afterward was held at the home of the bride's parents in Lansing, After a motor trip, Mr. and Mrs. Green will live in Windsor.

A T ST. Aidans Anglican Church, September 4, Eleanor Daisy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Edward Nugent, became the bride of Mr. Henry J. T. Henderson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Henderson. Miss Lily Drury was the bride's only attendant, and Mr. Cecil Henderson, brother of the groom, was best man. Mr. Martin A. C. Nugent, brother of the bride, and Mr. James Fitzpatrick, cousin of the groom, were ushers. After a journey to Northern Ontario, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson will reside in Mimico. reside in Mimico.

TRAVELERS

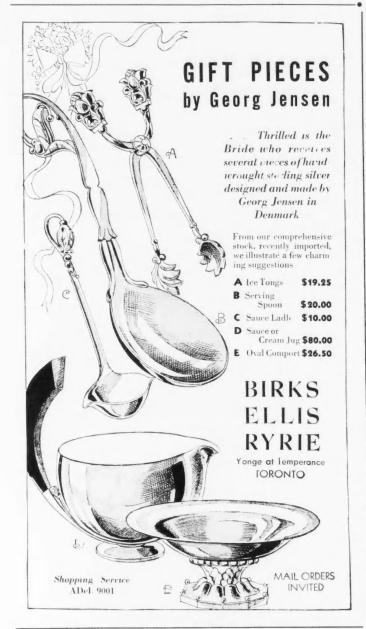
Mrs. Frank MacKelcan, Mrs. John W. Nesbitt, Mrs. W. R. Marshall, and Miss Agnes Dunlop have returned to Toronto from their island in Geor-

Flavelle, of Toronto, will leave in a few days to enter the Knox School Junior College, Cooperstown, New York.

Mrs. Alan Swabey and her children, who spent the summer months with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Smart, at Kingsmere, Que., have returned to Toronto.

Brigadier-General and Mrs. H. S. Birkett and Miss Winnifred Birkett.

Mrs. Hamilton Sewell, Mrs. Elzear Verret and Countess de Bury fett by motor on their return to St. Peters-burg, Florida, after spending several weeks in Quebec City Mrs. D'Arcy McGec has returned to Ottawa from Muskoka Mrs. S. B. Coristine has returned to Montreal from St. Patrick, where she necumied her rottage for three she occupied her cottage for three months.



GAS COOKING SAVES MONEY ON EVERY MEAL ...

Especially if you use a .



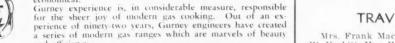
THERE'S more in a meal than meets the eye. That steak

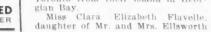
THERE'S more in a meal than meets the eye. That steak you've just grilled to luscious loveliness, for instance, cost money to cook. How much? Well, it costs least, in every way, if you cook on a Gurney range. Cooking with gas—and particularly with one of the modern new Gurney Gas Ranges—is more than a practical economy, too. What other Range is so controllable as the Gurney? Or as fast? Or as easy to use? Or as sure in results? Cooking with gas—and Gurney—you'll find, is quicker, cleaner, cooler, easier, better, and very definitely more economical.

and emetency.
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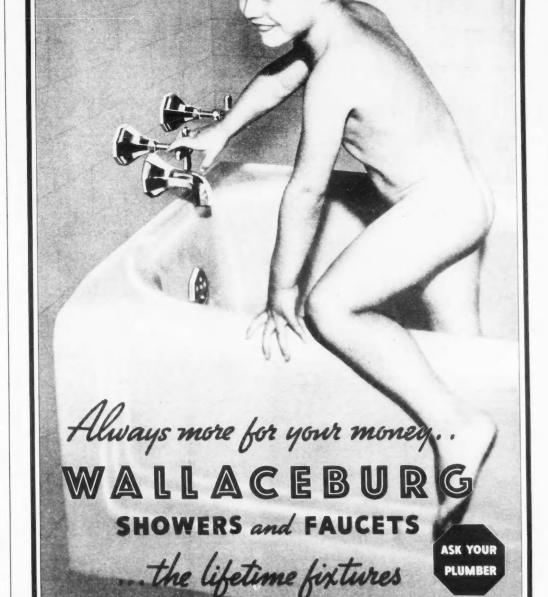
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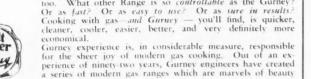
IN THE

If the style of your new shoes is just as important to you as the style of your new hat—but you despair of finding any that are also comfortable — the new M. W. Locke shoes were made for you. They follow the swing to suede, they're cut on the new, high, built-up lines,

they come in colors that match up with new Fall and Winter clothes. But above all, they're made on lasts, tested and approved by Dr. Locke in his foot clinic at Williamsburg; and a specially trained fitter will help you select the one adapted to your particular needs.

Will Give You Both!

The shoe illustrated is made on last 4 and comes in black or brown, at \$11. Other styles at \$10, 10,50 and \$11. Choose a smart, new style to-morrow and be sure of comfort!





rosperous BECKONS YOU this autumn In a joyous Britain keyed to the warm tempo prosperity, happiness and hospitality greets From the moment your ship becomes part of the Autumn colour pageant on the glorious St. Lawrence, life takes on new zest. Rates are most reasonable. Accommodation perfectly suited to your needs is available... on the deep draught, comfortable, steady ships, LOW COST RETURN FARES Cabin from \$238.00 - Tourist from \$198.00 DRAUGHT Third Class \$146.50 STEADY Enquire for particulars of our Special Christmas Sailings. SHIP'S

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THE KING'S VACATION. His Majesty King Edward VIII with Kemal Attaturk, Dictator of Turkey, driving through Istanbul.

—London Letter

FARMER BAYLIS

BY P. O'D.

September 7.

September 7.

NoT long ago a farmer named George Baylis died in Berkshire. His will was probated last week. It raises some interesting questions.

Farming, as any farmer will assure you, is a very unprofitable business. It is especially unprofitable in England, with all that foreign produce flowing in from all over the world. And the least profitable kind of farming in England is the growing of grain or "corn," as the natives so amusingly describe it because the climate is quite unsuitable for it, and because it is in this particular kind of farming that foreign competition is most intense.

where the contract of the cont

for them. No one lived on his farma-except at headquarters. He fild his tarming on a ruthlessly scientific bases. Why don't other farmers copy his methods? The answer to that is easy. Not one farmer in a million has the organizing ability necessary to build up and manage such an enterprise haylis was a gentus in his way. Prob-ably he had a good deal of luck, for No mail achieves a spreess like that

t present. Their chief grouse is there are no British whalers, e are British firms owning whal-ships, but these are manned

entirely by Norwegians. And the entirely by Norwegians. And the blande boys with the square heads recently decided to boycott British ships. The trouble arose over the question of whaling quotas, which is now being thrashed out, somewhat acrimotiously, between the British and Norwegian governments—otherwise and usually such very good friends.



The New Steinway Grand Piano

Its success with the musical Public has been significant

Margaret Illingworth, who were the guests of Dr. and Mrs Keith Hutchison at Montreal, are spending a few days in Ottawa en route to the Pacific Coast and California. They will arrive in Washington, D.C. by motor, in December, and will spend Christmas with their uncle, Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador, and Lady Lindsay.

say, British Ambassador, and Lady Lindsay.

Mrs. Mostyn Lewis and her son, Master Herbert Lewis, have returned to Montreal from Kennebunkport. Maine, where they were the guests of Mrs. Lewis' mother, Mrs. Ansom McKim, for three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Allward have taken a house for the winter at 20 Teddington Park Boulevard, Toronto Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Bogert, of Montreal, have sailed for England. Mrs. Alfred Beardmore has left Toronto for the West to visit her mother and brothers later going on to stay with her sister in Winnipeg. Mrs. Beardmore will be away for several weeks.

weeks.

General and Mrs. D. M. Hogarth, who have been on a fishing trip on the Nipigon River, where they went by plane, and have also been spending some time at their house, "Mardon Lodge", near Barrie, have returned to

Lodge', near Barrie, have returned to Toronto.

Dr. and Mrs. Harris McPhedran have returned to Toronto from their wedding trip to Quebee and the Saguenay.

Mrs. Harry Love, Miss Willo Love and Mr. Gage Love, of Toronto, were recent guests at the Seigniory Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Shaver and the latter's son. Mr. Tom Watson, who have been in England for several months, returned to Canada on the Empress of Australia, and are in Toronto.

Lady Foster, of London, England, who has been in Toronto for a for

who has been in Toronto for a fortuight, has left to be the guest of Mrs. Henry Joseph in Ste. Agathe, Laurentian Mountains, and will sail the end of October for England.



THE KING'S VACATION. His Majesty with King Boris of Bulgaria, photo graphed on his arrival at Sofia.

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TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 26, 1936

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

CANADA'S LOSS OF POPULATION TO THE U.S.

Three Million Canadians Have Gone South—If They Had Stayed, We Would Have Twenty Millions Today and No Rail Problem—Can We Do Anything About It?

BY J. H. SIMPSON

The author of this article, who is a frequent contributor to Saturday Night, has been a resident of the United States, as he says in the article, for eleven years, but is employed there by a Canadian corporation and is still a Canadian citizen.

CANADIANS, at least Canadians of pre-war maturity, think of their country in terms of immigration, not emigration. The bountiful years 1903-1914, during which 2,789,494 immigrants arrived in Canada, are the years that we like to think of as normal, forgetting that in a world of economic nationalism run rife such years may never return. In those years we lost over 400,000 of our citizens

and residents to the United States." But still the odds were far in our favor. Contra thousandsmillions in fact-were arriving from all countries of the earth, including the United States, and any Canadian not too young to remember those days will recall that it simply never occurred to us that there might be a "better 'ole." Canada offered the greatest opportunities of any country in the world. The bread basket was getting bigger and bigger and new factories, new railroads, new banks, new towns in fact, were being built all over the country, especially in the West. We thought that of all the countries in the world ours was the most fortunate. "The nineteenth century belonged to the United States, the twentieth century belongs to Canada

The succeeding period, 1915-1919, is not one from which any worth-while conclusions can be drawn. Everything was out of kilter as a result of the war. Immigration dwindled to a mere fraction of the peak year, 1913-and this we accepted as a temporary phenomenon. But it is a somewhat startling fact that during those years—those years when so many thousands of our young men were leaving Montreal, Quebec and Halifax in uniform there was a steady drift to the south. According to the Statistical Abstract of the U.S. no less than 379,399 Canadians emigrated to the United States during the five year period 1915-1919, as compared with 329,316 for the period 1910-1914.

This was serious enough, but the next decade was to be still worse. For the prosperous 'twenties brought a terrific emigration with them. Those were the years when the mechanic departed to the American high-wage factories of Mr. Ford and others, the years when the distinguished young graduates of our Canadian universities accepted remunerative posts in the United States, the years when the western farmers retired to Santa Monica, the years when our artists, authors and dressmakers streaked to New York.

THE complete record of Canadian emigration to the United States, as disclosed by the Statistical Abstract, makes interesting, if not very enjoyable,

11112				
	1831	to	1870 inc.	268,534
	1871	to	1880 inc.	383,640
	1881	to	1890, inc	. 393,304
	1891	to	1900, inc	3,311
	1901	to	1910, inc	179,226
	1911	to	1920, inc	742,185
	1921	to	1930, inc	924,515
(4 years)	1931	to	1934, inc	44,318

Total 2,939,033

The strange drop in the decade 1891 to 1900 is were kept by either country of population movement between them. It seems probable that all the figures for the last century, and prior to the war in this century, are understatements as there was such a complete casualness to the border inspections of those days. But assuming that the figures for the other decades are not understated, the missing eight years probably accounted for a further 250,000, making a total emigration to the United States, since 1831, of nearly 3,200,000, or 31 per cent. of our present population.

Over three millions! Truly we have done well by the United States. Particularly when one realizes that the Canadian census of 1931, showing a population of 10,376,786, includes only 344,574 persons of American birth.

Another interesting observation to be gleaned from the above figures is that the period referred to at the beginning of this article, the happy first decade of the 'twenties, was the only period in our history since 1831 at least when the lure of the American dollar has not drawn our native sons away. The drop after 1930 - which will be referred to later might be deemed to be in the same category, but of course the conditions which kept Canadians at home since 1930, and which are still keeping them at home, are unhappily not the same as those obtaining in the first decade

IT IS important to realize that this emigration was not a matter of quantity alone. It was a matter of quality. It is of the nature of our civilization that the large centres of life and activity attract the men of intellect and ambition. As a result, the Canadian emigration to the United States, during

"The United States Department of Commerce's publication. "Statistical Abstract of the United States", from which the above and subsequent figures are gleaned, includes Newfoundland with Canada in all imagration compilations. However the proportion represented by Newfoundland is so small—probably less than $2c_{c}^{*}$, that the writer has taken the liberty, in this article, of disregarding it.

the last half-century at least, has been an emigration of brains. We have not merely sent men (and women) to the United States. We have trained them first, in our schools and universities, largely at the public expense, in order that another country might reap the benefit of their training. Of course this holds true of England, Germany, and other countries which have contributed so largely to the building of the United States, but those countries were natural exporting countries. They could afford to lose people. They actually had to lose people, in order to live comfortably. It need hardly be argued that our position was different.

if the immigration to the United States from Europe, save perhaps from Scotland, was of as high a type as the emigration from Canada. Nobody who has lived in a northern United States city for over ten years, as has the writer, can fail to be struck by the number of successful business men, bankers, professors, artists (in the inclusive sense), physicians and engineers who are Canadian born and Canadian educated. For fifty years or more, ever since the days of Jim Hill of railway fame, Canada has sent many of her best men to the United States. (Continued on Page 19)



HOW TO KEEP OUR CHICKENS FROM STRAYING?

CONFIDENCE GAME IN ALBERTA

No Tangible Basis Whatever for Proposed Alberta Credit -Will Holders of Goods Exchange Them for Credit?

BY HENRY SOMERVILLE

A take a favorable view of Premier Aberhart's far-reaching proposals has invited me to visit the Province since, as he says, it has become the world's laboratory for new social experiments. Circumstances preclude me from considering acceptance of the invitation, and as far as the monetary experiments go, it seems to me that they can be observed from a distance. To my Calgary friend I am indebted for copies of the "Covenants" and other documents which are apparatus of the experiments. For day-to-day developments I read Alberta newspapers, including the Social Credit organ. It is necessary for a close observation to read the Alberta papers, for the reports in the Eastern Canadian press are too incomplete on cardinal questions of fact, such as the extent of the circulation of the Prosperity Certificates in lieu of Canadian currency.

In this article I refrain from discussing the Debt Adjustment Act, though it is undoubtedly the most important of Premier Aberhart's legislative measures, directly affecting as it does the rights of individuals and corporations in other parts of the Dominion. The technical monetary measures, on the other hand, will at first affect only the inhabitants of Alberta. My own interest in them is, so to speak. technical, that of a studious observer rather than a

FRIEND in Calgary who has been brought to critic. The student approaches the subject asking himself these questions: what is it actually that has been done in Alberta and what are the probable developments indicated by the information available and in the light of the principles of economic

> Apart from the Debt Adjustment Act, the Social Credit system inaugurated in Alberta by Premier Aberhart's Government may be said to have two arms, one serving, or attempting stitute for bank credit. The first arm is already in action, the second is on the statute book but has not yet begun to operate.

The official name for the first arm is Prosperity Certificates, but they have come to be generally called stamped scrip. In appearance they are somewhat like dollar bills but on their backs they have places for weekly stamps of one cent to the nominal dollar. They are already in circulation; the Government has issued them as wages on road building projects and legal obstacles are being attacked whereby they may be issued by Edmonton and other municipalities as civic relief. But the Cabinet and the Members of the Legislature have been receiving their pay in Canadian currency!

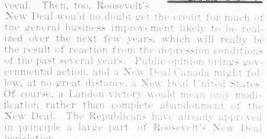
(Continued on Page 24)



whether Roosevelt or Landon is to be President of the United States for the next four years. Until then, that question will hold the spotlight in the American business scene. Straw votes have favored Landon, but it is thought that Roosevelt has made more progress lately and still has the better chance. While the Republicans won the Maine election, they did not do so by a margin sufficient to indicate very much in regard to the national election in November. despite Governor Landon's personal participation Landon seemed to be doing very well for some time after his nomination, but apparently has lost ground lately because of a certain lack of aggressiveness both in party policies and his personal speech-making. The public likes a fighting candidate, and so far Roosevelt has been a better fighter than Landon. Also Roosevelt has potent aids in the agencies handling agricultural and relief expenditures. Recipients may lose these if they vote Republican. In this connection, Landon's party would seem to be overlooking a good bet in failing to make capital out of the character of these relief expenditures. If the facts were disclosed, the millions of taxpaying voters not on relief might be moved to vote "agin the Guyment". But perhaps Landon's managers are saving this until later.

THE result of the U.S. election may mean a good deal to Canada. Although the Supreme Court of Canada invalidated most of Mr. Bennett's New Deal measures and the present government of Canada is not particularly New Deal-minded, a great many Canadian citizens apparently believe that economic and social salvation lies only in close government regulation of all agencies of production and distribu-tion. If Roosevelt is re-elected with, in effect, the people's mandate to carry out

his New Deal program to the full, we can probably assume with reason that New Deal sentiment in Canada will become more widespread and



THE revolutionary legislation in Alberta further discussed in an article on this page and the U.S. election campaign are the chief items of current is much satisfaction over the steady improvement in this country's foreign trade as well as the main tenance of encouraging progress domestically. In August the foreign trade total exports and imports was 8143.777,792, a figure very close to boom-time levels and showing a 46 per cent, gain over the same month of 1935. The Canada-U.S. trade treaty seems



to be working out very satisfactorily for us, our exports to the U.S. in August show-

amount of 5.6 per cent. For the first five months of the present fiscal year beginning April I our exports were over \$400,000,000, or at the rate of \$960,000,000 in the same period, there was a large favorable trade The trade agreements reached with a number of countries and the resumption of normal trading relations with Russia appear to hold promise of further expansion ahead. Rising commodity prices, notably for wheat, are improving the domestic picture also; employment, retail trade and national revenues are showing gains, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' economic index advanced to a new high of 117.1 for the week ended September 12

2 2 2 IN THE United States, too, business generally has been holding up so well as to provide further evidence of a point more than once made in this is now running so strongly that it will continue to advance in spite of obstacles created by politicians and others. In the States the durable goods industries are continuing to provide the bulk of the favorable news. For example, residential building contract awards for August scored the most impressive gain of the year to date, having increased 148 per cent. as compared with the corresponding 1935 period. Demand for virtually all lines of heavy equipment is expanding, and the indications are that this trend will continue well into the future. Retail trade for the country as a whole is continuing to show good gains over the levels of a year ago. Unquestionably the general outlook, in the States and here, contains many uncertainties, but equally unquestionably both countries are making good progress in spite of them. Apparently only a major war involving a number of important trading countries could constitute a factor influential enough to check the present uptrend.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE PRIMARY OR LONG TERM TREND OF STOCK PRICES AND THE MARKET

HAS BEEN UPWARD SINCE JULY, 1932

The market, measured by the Dow-Jones Industrial Averages, has since August 8th, '36, fluctuated between 169.10 and 160.80; and the Rails, more important now than usual as a business barometer, between 55.74 and 51.84. Volume of trading has been running at about one million shares daily. Neither the movement of the averages nor the volume has been significant enough to yield a clue as to the immediate future of stock prices. For our future guidance what should we then look for?

First, and what seems probable, there should be a strengthening of prices and an increase in volume which may carry one or both averages to a higher market level. If both the Industrials and Rails can decisively better their August 8th highs, and particularly if the Rails can get through their 1933 resistance point of 56.53, still higher stock prices can be anticipated. This, however, will likely result in an exuberant market spurt which would probably (Continued on Page 22)

DOW JONES AVERAGES-NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Industrials A-Bull Market started
B-Last Important High Point
C-" Low Point
D-Closing Prices

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(Signed) W. S. BARBER,

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries In this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast appearing on the first page of this section

PRESSED METALS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am thinking of buying some of the common stock of Pressed Metals of America. I hear very bullish reports about this company, I see that the stock has moved up quite a bit in price this year and I note that the dividend has been increased. From all reports 1937 is going to be another good year for the automobile industry and, if so, this company should share in it. I would appreciate receiving your opinion, together with some information about earnings. Do you think these high carnings are likely to keep on indefinitely, or is there any chance of something going wrong? Your advice on this will be greatly appreciated, as you have helped me many times in the past.

W. K. A. Windson, Out.

Despite the fact that Pressed Metals is currently selling at 30^{1}_{2} against a low of 19 for this year, I still think it is attractive on the basis of the splendid progress the company has made and is continuing to make. On the basis of the new annual dividend of \$1.50 established with the July payment, the yield is still 4.9 per cent, at current levels, and if earnings can be maintained at around 1936 levels, possibilities of further dividend increases are by no means exhausted. I would not be surprised, as a matter of fact, to see the stock selling at a considerable advance over present prices before the end of the year.

You sum up the situation exactly when you say that the company is participating in the greater prosperity of the automotive industry and you are quite correct in your anticipation of another good year for 1937. Pressed Metals manufactures spring shackles and other parts used in the wheel suspension of modern motor cars and it includes among its customers most of the leading makers. Currently its plants are operating at capacity on 1937 business and the plant additions recently financed by the issuing of rights on the common stock, will be in production within a few weeks. In addition, it has been reported that operating profit for the first half of the current year practically equalled total operating profit for 1935, and capacity operations are assured for the balance of the current fiscal period. After a number of lean years (deficits were

reported in 1920, 1931 and 1932) the company has apparently firmly established itself in the automotive parts field. In 1933 it reported earnings of 32 cents, of 81 cents in 1934 and \$1.88 in 1935. The last balance sheet showed total current assets of \$513,409 with cash of \$58,078 and marketable securities of 834,629, against total current liabilities of \$116,123. Net working capital of \$397,286 has been further strengthened by the issue of rights, referred to above, since of the 8225,890 received by the company, understand that plant additions required only

Based on present position and prospects, the long-term future of the company would appear to be distinctly bright. I have previously pointed out, however, that the process of improvement continues steadily in the automotive industry and it is just possible that the invention of some new device might lose the company a large portion of its market. On the other hand, there appears to be no reason why the company could not adapt itself to the manufacture of whatever new parts might be required under altered engineering design of motor cars. While the company's record in the past has been semewhat spotty, it now seems to be firmly established and I would anticipate very profitable earnings for a number of years ahead. Dividend policy is likely to be generous and directly reflective of actual

0 0 0 CELANESE COMMON

Editor, Gold & Dreas.

I am considering the purchase of some of the common stock of Canadian Celanese but am following my usual practice of consulting you first. I note that the yield on this stock is very self-startory and I would appreciate some information as to dividend record, earnings in recent years and fluencial position. My general understanding is that the company has come along steadily and made real practers in recent years. How are operations keeping up and as there any danger from lower tarifis? This may be a big made, and a high seply would be quite sufficient.

W. H. A., Timmins, Out. W. H. A., Timmins, Ont.

at current levels of 2812 which produce a yield of 5.6 per cent, with the dividend of \$1.60 annually, established earlier this year. You are probably aware that the initial distribution on the common was a payment of 40 cents on March 31 of this year and that three such payments have been made since: I consider the dividend secure in view of the large margin by which recent earnings have exceeded the rate of payment and of the company's strong financial position. Your understanding of the company's general record is correct and further expansion is now being carried out involving the spending of between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000 on plant

Financing of this expansion was carried out in May of this year through the sale of 10,000 additional shares of 7 per cent, preferred and 10,000 shares of common stock, bringing the total outstanding to 100,000 shares and 260,409 shares respectively. It must be kept in mind, therefore, that despite further progress in earnings during the current year, per share figures on the securities may show only a moderate increase, or very slight change. I am incapacity and last year per share on the common rose to \$3.50 against \$3.14 in 1934; \$2.27 in 1933; 32 cents in 1932 and 63 cents in 1931. The company has no funded debt and dividends are, of course, maintained in full on the preferred and the income funding rights issued to clear up dividend arrearages on the senior issue. The company's last balance sheet showed a very strong position, total current assets of \$4,021,915 including cash of \$938,810 and marketable securities of \$1,027,287 against total current liabilities of \$723,962. In addition the company this year received \$1,400,000 of new money from the sale of the additional stock.

No definite information is currently available as to the prospective tariff situation; it is generally accepted that the Federal Government is committed to lower customs duties, particularly in the textile

field, but it will presumably be directly guided by its Royal Commission which has yet to complete its work and report. As far as Celanese is concerned, it is felt that any competition which may develop will be in the lowest-priced lines and will not thus affect this company. It must be remembered, as well, that the company has important international connections which would tend to minimise excessive competition in its alloted markets. Celanese common will shortly, I believe, become a seasoned industrial equity and it is at the present time attractive for inclusion in well-balanced portfolios.

2 2 2 CHROMIUM MINING & SMELTING

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would appreciate your forwarding me a report on Chronium Mining & Smelting Corporation which I understand is developing properties north of Port Arthur, Out. I wish to have information that would tend to indicate the potential carning power of the company when its production is increased. Frankly, I am considering switching a portion of some holdings in International Nickel to this company, not with a view of making dividends but in the hope of participating in the market appreciation of this stock over the next five years.

Chromium Mining & Smelting Corporation is a serious and commendable enterprise, but with the ultimate result impossible to measure accurately at this time. Ore reserves were officially estimated some time ago at 225,000 tons containing 17 per cent. chromite, and indicating some 40,000,000 lbs. of recoverable chromium. The potential market for the product is large. At present the United States imports a large amount from abroad. This comes from higher grade deposits than the orebodies on Chromium Mining & Smelting. However, officials express the opinion that the high costs of transportation attached to importation of chromium from abroad will give the Canadian producers a distinct

Reduction works are being established on a big scale at Sault Ste. Marie. The company is financed for the work in hand. Until such time as the cost of producing the chromium in Canada is fully determined, and the cost of transportation and marketing ascertained. I would not attempt to estimate the potential earning power of the company. It is a far cry from International Nickel to Chromium Mining & Smelting as mentioned in your letter.

2 2 2 ARGOSY

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would appreciate very much your help as to the holdings of Argosy shares. I understand that there are outstanding 2,856,000 shares of which 300,000 were nooled from May, 1935, to May, 1936, and 850,000 till November, 1936. Have either of these pools been extended? Otherwise in November is the market likely to be dooded with about one million shares? The Mining Handbook shows that Kenty, Coniagas, Northern Canada and Frett Trethewey have large holdings. P. M., Hamilton, Ont.

Argosy is developing in a manner which is not likely to leave much room for uneasiness in respect to duration of the pool involving part of the issued The Casey Summit Gold Mines received 1,150,000 shares, of which 300,000 were pooled to May, 1936, and 850,000 shares pooled to November, 1936. I have no information as to whether this pool will be extended, but cannot see any reason for anticipating such an extension. The shares go into the treasury of Casey Summit and to Maple Leaf Mines. These shares are then subject to exchange or allotment. The stock which Maple Leaf is to secure in Argosy will come as a result of Maple Leaf having held some 1,935,000 shares of Casey Summit.

Northern Canada, Kenty Gold, and Coniagas have provided the funds with which to complete development of the mine and place Argosy on a producing basis. The financial advances were on a basis of leans, but with an option to take up treasury shares at 20 to 30 cents in payment for the loans. The holdings of these companies, together with the 1.150,000 shares going to Casey Summit and Maple Leaf, comprise the greater part of the 2,850,000 shares now outstanding. It is my opinion that shares limited in number. of the public at this time are quite

PICKLE CROW OR GOLD EAGLE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I hold some Tickle Crow and Central Patricia on which I have a splendid profit and have been toying with the idea of selling them and buying Gold Eagle or Red Lake Gold Shore. Would you advise the change? What is authorized capitalization of Gold Eagle? Do you think the present price of this stock is discounting the future too far alread? Or do you like the outlook of Red Lake Gold Shore better? You comments would be very much appreciated.

B. J. H., Truro, N.S.

Your letter is an example of the general question in the minds of mining men at this time, not only in respect to the mines you mention, but involving many others in similar stages of development. At first glance, your letter would appear to be easy to answer, namely, that it is a far cry from Gold Eagle and Red Lake Gold Shore to Pickle Crow and Central Patricia. Yet, there is an open question. Two years ago the general observer would have remarked the quite short shoots of ore on Cen-

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BY J. A. MCRAE

ITTLE LONG LAC GOLD has been LITTLE LONG LAC GOLD has been meeting with developments which indicate a mill enlargement of about 50 per cent, some time during the coming year.

Madsen Red Lake has an indicated 2,000,000 tons of ore between surface and 1,000 ft, in depth, with the gold content indicated at \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000. Provided the work now in progress confirms this official indication, the mine would have the largest ore reserve of any mine in the Red Lake district. Sufficient is already known to suggest Madsen is one of the important gold producing mines in the making in the new gold fields. α

Sladen Malartic is developing ore a rate which signalizes another gold roducing mine in the making fo

m m Eldorado Gold Mines completed sale of 298,000 treasury shares at 95 cents per share. A further 300,000 shares are held under option at 95 cents per share until December 15, 1936.

0 0 Dome Mines produced \$636,403 during August from 47,200 tons of ore. The mill is at the highest tonnage rate in history and the ore is grading around \$14 per ton in gold.

o o

Red Lake Gold Shore is making a fine showing in its new mill. The plant is rated at 150 tons daily, and has been turned in at about 100 tons. The ore is yielding approximately \$14 per ton at the outset, and this indicates a high margin of net profit. 100 100

East Malartic is opening impressive amounts of medium to low grade ore. Five surface trenches and eight diamond drill holes indicate \$7 ore for a length of 850 ft. and a width of about 15 ft.

m m Split Lake Gold has reached a depth of 350 ft. in its new shaft where a station is being cut, following which lateral work is to proceed at the 100, 225 and 350 ft. levels.

o o

Bankfield Gold Mines shareholders are requested to turn in their stock at the rate of three of the present for two of the new. Construction of a mill of 100 tons daily capacity has been authorized. The company has \$267,000 in cash and firm subscriptions. n n

St. Anthony Gold Mines has beer examined and the recommendation has been made to improve mining methods so as to avoid dilution. To improve (Continued on Page 22)

GOLD & DROSS

tral Patricia, and would have shaken a cautious head in respect to the gold ore occurring in iron formation in the Pickle Crow. This picture is now forgotten in the light of outstanding success on these prop-erties. Likewise, last year Red Lake Gold Shore was considered to be too closely related to granite to be more than promising, and there may be those who still hold ideas that under conditions existing on this property the values may be "tricky", as development proceeds. At Gold Eagle, it is possible also o find reasons why high grade ore may not be persistent. However, these doubts and these uncertainties have confronted nearly every major mine in this country at some of the early stages of develop-

These observations do not suggest Gold Eagle or Red Lake Gold Shore will equal Central Patricia or Pickle Crow in time. To make such a declaration would require ability to look down into the rocks beyond present stages of development. From the point of view of safety, the importance of the bird in the hand is something that should not be overlooked. On the other hand, although there is greater risk in the newer ventures, yet in event of good luck the rewards are big. Gold Eagle has an authorized capital of 3,000,000 shares.

POTPOURRI

V. E. J., Vancourer, B.C. LAKE MARON is capitalized at 1,000,000 shares, of which I understand approximately 2,900,000 are outstanding. Some shares were sold at 10 cents each early in the year, and a further block at 15 cents. An outstanding option on a further block at 25 cents per share has been extended twice, this time to Sept. 25. The company holds stock interests in various other companies, including White Horse, Jellicoe Ccn., Longlac Lagoon (Elmos) and Langmuir. The company optioned part of its properties in the Long Lac strea to Que-On Mines. All holdings are in the prospect stage, and the outcome of any part of the holdings will depend upon the results of work.

T. W. Woodstock, Out. Largely because of the exist-

depend upon the results of work.

T. W., Woodstock, Out. Largely because of the existence of arrearages on GENERAL STEEL WARES preferred, now totalling \$36.75, and because the company's progress has been only moderate, I do not look for any important near term appreciation for the preferred. Against the regular dividend requirements on the preferred, the company earned only \$3.59 in 1935 and \$2.36 in the previous year. On the other hand, sale at current prices would mean practically a 50 per cent, loss for you on your original investment. It is difficult to advise you how you might make out eventually by holding the stock, particularly in the event of reorganization, but I would suggest retaining it, temporarily at least.

C. E., Ottawa, Out. MINING CORPORATION OF

particularly in the event of reorganization, but I would suggest retaining it, temporarily at least.

C. E., Ottawa, Ont. MINING CORPORATION OF CANADA is a holding company as well as an active mining concern. The corporation has large financial resources and is under very aggressive management. Exploration is being carried on extensively, extending into various promising mining areas throughout Canada. Past records include a very large distribution of dividends from silver mining operations in Cobalt, now largely a memory. The company also produced gold through the Ashley Gold Mines which at this time does not look very promising. Other interests include control of the zinc-lead property known as Base Metals Mining Corporation, a considerable holding of shares in Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Company, control of Laguna Gold Mines, which recently went into production in Manitoba, control of Normetal Mines in Quebec which is now inactive but which contains a large deposit of zinc-copper ore, etc. Recently, the company has acquired claims in the North-West Territories where rich surface discoveries of gold have been made and which are now under further

of gold have been made and which are now under further exploration.

J. H., Toronto, Ont. In order to obtain the premium currently available, I would suggest selling your 7 per cent, preferred stock of the S. S. KRESGE COMPANY, as I understand that it is the intention of the directors to call this stock at 100, on January I of next year. The company, which operates 745 units, is second only to the Wolworth Company in the variety chain field. Forty-eight stores are located in Canada. The company has scored a marked recovery from its low point during the depression, and with advance in prices eliminating inventory losses—wider margin of profit is permitted. Preferred dividences, of course, have always been covered by an exceedingly wide—iragin and earnings per share on the common stock last year rose to \$1.84 as against \$1.76 in 1934, \$1.51 in 1933 and \$1.01 in 1932, the low point of the depression. Despite the use of zome \$3.000,000 of its surplus cash in 1931 for the purchase of its own common stock and subsequent substantial funded Jobt and mortgage retirement, the company's finances have remained in a sound position. At the end of 1935 current assets totalled \$33,814.427 and working capital was \$25,603,877. Funded debt was reduced by some \$10,000,000 during, 1935 and at the year end totalled only \$8,909,427 against cash of \$16,000,000. cash of \$16,000,000

E. L., Toronto, Ont. NOBLE FIVE changed its capital structure in June to 25 cents par value and intimated at that time that no work was planned for the company's continues for silver and lead. Officials expressed iew that they might make arrangements to under

in gold mines in British Columbia have not been as in gold mines in British Columbia have not been as active as are shares in gold mining companies in Ontario and Quebec. One reason for this may be the decline in production from the Pioneer, the leading gold producer of the Province. The other reason is that there has been more general growth of gold mines in Ontario and Quebec than in British Columbia, This does not mean that gold mining is not also flourishing in British Columbia. On the contrary, the gold mining industry of British Columbia is in a healthy condition and the mines of that province merit a high degree of speculative interest.

interest.

A. J., Toronto, Ont. COIN LAKE has interesting surface indications and the property has favorable location in the Red Lake district. Underground exploration by diamond drill is to be pursued, and the question of value will be more definitely indicated as this work progresses. At the present time the property is an interesting prospect. GOLD EAGLE has rich ore shoots of moderate length, together with considerable ore of medium grade. Work has been carried to 500 ft. in depth, and the general results indicate a substantial gold producer in the making with one likely to grade \$20 per ton or more for considerable time.

S. E., Toronto, Ont., In my opinion the 7 per cent.

for considerable time.

S. E., Toronto, Ont. In my opinion the 7 per cent. preferred stock of PROVINCIAL PAPER LTD, constitutes a satisfactory investment. At current levels of 198, this 7 per cent, preferred is yielding 6.4 per cent. Provincial Paper, which operates in the fine paper field, is controlled by Abitibi Power & Paper Company Ltd., which owns all the common stock of Provincial. While keen, competition in the fine paper field does not exist in the same degree as in newsprint, with the result that the company has been able to maintain fairly satisfactory earnings throughout the depression. In 1930 per share on the preferred was \$14.75, falling to \$9.29 in 1931, \$7.87 in 1932 and \$7.15 in 1933. In 1934 earnings rose to \$10.22 per share, and to \$10.77 last year. The company is in excellent financial position, last balance sheet showing total current assets of \$2.611,296, including cash of \$309.117 and marketable securities of \$644,543 against total current liabilities of \$359.437.

J. C. M., Detroit, Mich. CANUSA is being conlocated.

J. C. M., Detroit, Mich. CANUSA is being geologized and the showings are being sampled with a view to laying out an exploration program. A diamond drill program is reported to bave been let. I do not know how far the company is prepared to go, having in mind the amount of capital required to carry on the work. The ground appears to justify the exploration mapped out, but like all prospects, the outlook is uncertain at this stage. C. M., Detroit, Mich. CANUSA is being geologized

stage,

T. F., Regina, 8ask. Bonds of the MEXICO NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY were exclanged under a plan of reorganization in 1930, for debentures of MEXNORWEST HOLDING COMPANY LIMITED, and presumably the bonds which you hold should have been turned in under this reorganization. I would suggest, therefore, that you write direct to the head office of the company at 350 St. James St. West, Montreal, and obtain a copy of the latest available financial statement.

W. H. Montreal, Our. WAKENDA has been idle for

W. H., Montreal, Que. WAKENDA has been idle for a good many years, but I have no record or announcement of the company having actually gone out of existence. The company held claims in the Shining Tree Gold area and the outlying part of Porcupine.

Gold area and the outlying part of Porcupine.

II. E., Hamilton, Inst. I incline to the view that you would probably do better by retaining your UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL bond rather than disposing of it at current levels. I base this opinion on the fact that there are now more definite evidences of recovery in that country, which presumably before long should be accomplished by a strengthening of the external bond prices. You are probably aware that by accepting the partial payment offered in lieu of the full interest, bond-holders must obligate themselves to accept such fractional payment as full satisfaction of the interest due.

8. I' N. 8t Thomas Ont. ALLANCE MAINING AND

payment as full satisfaction of the interest due.

8. P. N. St. Thomas, Ont. ALLIANCE MINING AND
SECURITIES LIMITED was incorporated six years ago,
but failed to make any very impressive headway. The
company was formed with 3,000,000 share capital to
absorb the properties of several other companies which
had failed to develop successfully. These included Duprat,
Marriott, Corona, and Boischafel, all situated in Quebec,
as well as Mormae. The company was reported to be
endeavoring to finance early this year, but I have no
recent information as to progress.

V. I. Moneton V.R. The situation with processing to

recent information as to progress.

N. A. Moncton, N.B. The situation with regard to the Beauharnois Light. Heat and Power first mortgage bonds was very much different from that affecting the BEAT HARNOIS POWER issue. Because of the rise in pelces for the Beauharnois Light. Heat and Power issue, following the announcement of the exchange offer by Montreal Power, investors who held the issue could self without any loss. Obviously this is not the case with the Beam harnois Power bonds, currently quoted at from 48 to 52. The situation with regard to the Beauharnois Power issue remains exceedingly contased. A Bondholders Protective Committee has been formed, but they will morely consider.

femilis, Out. POTTERDOAL, mining claims in Quebec. The massibilities The constitution of the constitution

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Is ne faring tow H. M. PARRINGTON, M.F.

TORONTO, ONT.

CANADA'S POPULATION LOSS

These things are not said in any spirit of animosity to the United States. The fault, if fault it be, is

tries. Only the Canadian, it seems can be provided by self-or any of the canadian of the canad



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NOTICE TO READERS

Concerning Insurance

COMPULSORY COVER

British Government Authorities Evidently Not Satisfied With Present State of Motor Insurance Law

BY GEORGE GILBERT

MOTOR accidents resulting in injuries and death to persons and damages to property have become one of our most serious problems. As operated by all kinds of drivers on our streets and highways, private cars, busses and motor trucks have been the cause of a steadily mounting toll of death and injury, and a property damage loss which cannot be fully computed, though it runs into increasingly large figures. Since the motor car is here to stay, and as its use is bound to increase in the future, it is not difficult to understand why the question of the financial responsibility of the awners and drivers of automobiles has become of so much importance in recent years, not only in Canada and the United States but also in Europe.

While it is admitted that the person carrying suitable insurance is in a hetter position to compensate those injured through the operation of his cart than the person which should be applied to the motorist in respect to insurance and as to the degree of compulsion which should be applied to the motorist in respect to insurance and as to the degree of compulsion which should be applied to the motorist in respect to insurance and as to the degree of compulsion which should be applied to the motorist in respect to insurance laws are in force, but such laws have not found favor as regards private cars in Canada or the United States. Only in one State, Massachusets, is a compulsory motor insurance laws are in force, but such laws have not found favor as regards private cars, though there is a compulsory insurance law as regards private cars, though there is a compulsory insurance law as regards private cars, though there is a compulsory insurance law as regards private cars, though the visit of the insurance law as regards private cars, though the visit of the insurance law as regards private cars, though the visit of the insurance law as regards private cars, though the visit of the insurance law as regards private cars, though there is a compulsory insurance law as regards private cars, though t

gards public commercial vehicles, such as busses, taxicabs and trucks operating as public carriers. There has been no strong objection to the application of the compulsory insurance principle in their case, as the compulsory feature is based on their case of a license as a common carrier and as they can be adequately supervised by the government authorities,

States

Guaranty

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ONTO

IN STATUTORY

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IN STATUTORY

DITIONS

I (p) be Conference at the Provinces of any of the Standing is lineared with the Appendix by the Contact by th

of the Eagle, Star and British Dominions Insurance Company Limited and affiliated companies, who was recently companies of the Assurance Company Limited and affiliated companies, who was recently companied to obtain information, without actual inspection, without netual inspection with respect to certain companies doing metor vehicle insurance business about which the Board of Trade had felt some doubt, and it was considered that normally it should now be possible to wind up an insolvent company, before its career of insolvency had sone very far. It was a question for the Committee to decide whether more positive requirements should be imposed to secure as far as possible that insurers doing compulsory insurance business shall be and shall remain solvent as long as they do that business.

It is pointed out in this connection that the five British companies doing compulsory motor insurance business that went bankrupt presented strikingly similar features. All induled in reckless underwriting, and, when they found themselves approaching insolvency, increased their premium income to the utmost possible extent. Each of the companies in turn, it is noted, succeeded to the worst of the business of its predecessors—the class of business which more prudent companies refused to take.

With regard to further safeguards, should the Committee decide that such are desirable, the following questions arise: Should there be statutory requirements in regard to financial resources and separation of assets?

Should there be a stringent form of andithy an official or an independent auditor? Should an authorized insurers be licensed by the Board of Trade? Should there be statutory requirements in regard to financial resources and separation of assets?

Should there be a stringent form of an authorized insurers to be licensed by the Board of Trade? Should there be some fund out of which unsative to all undersed in surfaces to the companies of the present point of the property in a winding-rap, and should those reserves be? Should th

met?

As a corollary of these questions, it is also noted, the further question arises as to whether there should be any limitation of liability for insurers in respect of motor vehicle business, and, if so, what should that limit be, and whether it is reason able to expect that pedestrians and others should take out their own policies of personal accident insurance to cover any amount in excess of the statutory limit?

WORKMEN'S ACCIDENTS AND COMPENSATION IN ONTARIO

THERE were 5,515 accidents re THERE were 5.515 accidents reported to The Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario during
the month of August, as compared
with 5.772 during July and 4.955
during August of last year.
The latal cases numbered 38, as
arainst 32 reported in July
The benefits awarded amounted to



H. RIDDEL, Manager for Canada J. H. RIDDEL, Manager for Canada of The Eagle, Star and British Dominions Insurance Company Limited and affiliated companies, who was recently elected President of The Insurance In-stitute of Toronto for the Session of 1986-37, the opening meeting of which will be held next month.

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To those who prefer, equivalent CASH DIVIDENDS will be paid as the following examples illustrate. These figures are based on age 35 at entry and are per \$1,000 sum assured. They are the cash dividends which will actually be paid this year to policies entering the policy

ORDINARY LIFE

			2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year
Premium on Policy -		-	\$27.45	\$27.45	\$27.45	\$27.45
Less Cach Dividend	*	*	6.76	6.96	7.12	7.32
Policyholder pa,s	-		\$20.69	\$20.49	\$20.33	\$20.13

TWENTY YEAR ENDOWMENT

Premium on Policy -		\$52.15	\$52.15	\$52.15	\$52.15
Less Cash Dividend		9.56	9.88	10.20	10.56
Policyholder pay.		\$42 59	\$42.27	\$41.95	\$41.59
		THE REAL PROPERTY.			

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J. ALDERIC RAYMOND
PRESIDENT



VERNON G. CARDY

MANUFACTURE

Speaks to Young Men

OOKING ahead, twenty years may seem a long time

At middle age looking back, those years will have been

Life insurance is the best means of helping you to

short and crowded. Some plans will not be complete.

in which you can do many things.

become financially independent.

C. M. C., Sarnia, Ont.

At your present age insurance protection is evidently still needed, and therefore I should advise maintaining your policy in force until age 60, when you can then decide whether the annuity or the cash value will better meet your requirements at that time, which would depend upon your state of health or other circumstances which

year, or about \$443.00 to pay towards the government annuity on my wife.

I find the load getting too heavy to carry and feel I must drop either the policy or the government annuities.

—C. M. C., Sarnia, Ont.

cannot now be foreseen. In the case of your policy you do not have to make the decision now, whereas in the case of the Government annuity, there is no option, the annuity only is payable and there is no cash value available at any time.

CANADA'S POPULATION LOSS

Continued from page 19)

BUT it is idle to brood over what might have been. The sensible, the constructive thing to do is to consider the present and the future. Has the drift stopped? If so, what are the factors that have stopped it and will they continue to stop it? And if the drift has not stopped, what has made it continue and how can we bring about a betterment of the condition?

According to the Canada Year Book

it continue and how can we bring about a betterment of the condition?

According to the Canada Year Book the drift has definitely stopped. But here a comparison is interesting. The 1935 Canada Year Book said this:

"Official returns indicate that the movement of population is now definitely toward Canada. According to the official returns of the United States Government, immigration to that country from Canada in the twelve months ended June 30th, 1933, amounted to 6,074. The movement of immigrants from the United States to Canada in the same period amounted to 19,996 and there was also a return movement of 15,267 Canadians—a total of 26,263, or a net balance in favor of Canada of 20,189."

But the new 1936 Canada Year Book says this:

"Official returns indicate that the movement of population between the two countries is now definitely toward Canada. According to the official returns of the United States Government, immigration to that country from Canada in the twelve months ended June 30, 1934, amounted to 5,751, while United States citizens returning from Canada to take up

Canadians Admitted to U.S. (Statistical Abstract) 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935

These figures, of course, indicate a glaring error somewhere. Most probably in the American figures. This probability is arrived at by simple reasoning based on the personal equation, if the writer were to return to Canada the Canadian immigration authorities would undoubtedly compile his name. He would have to check himself in. But he does not know of any necessity for his checking himself out with the American authorities at the border. Therefore it is not contended in this article that the Canadian figures are grossly optimistic although obviously many Canadians who may have been only on an extended trip to the United States tand who, of course, were never checked out! may be included with the bona fide returning settlers.

THE comparative figures are given merely to show the fallibility of statistics. Of more value is the tabulation of returned Canadians in recent individual years (Canada Year

These figures surely do not indicate any growing tendency of Canadians resident in the United States to return

to their home land.

The figures for the last few indi-vidual years are somewhat more reassuring on the point of exchange of

Americans Admitted to Capada (Canada Year Book 24.28#

22,183 8,003 6,187 (not available)

permanent residence in their own country amounted to another 5,976, a total outward movement of 11,727. In the same period the movement of immigrants from the United States to Canada amounted to 6,823, and that of returning Canadians to 7,534, a total inward movement of 14,357, or a net gain to Canada of 2,630 persons,"
Last year the Year Book did not take account of the Americans returning to their own country, but apart from that it will be observed that the movement both of Americans and of returning Canadians, in 1934, dropped sharply from 1933. This, in the writer's view, is due solely to the improved conditions prevailing in the United States and he believes that 1935 fairnes will show, when published, an unfavorable balance for Canada.

The fact is, and we might as well face it, that ever since our decay mitrabilis, as the Year Book fiself calls the first decade of this century, good times in the United States have drawn Canadians like a magnet. And likewise the element of "returning Canadians" is only important when times are bad in the United States, To put it very bluntly, the Canadians who return are the Canadians who have lost their jobs. The really settled in Canadians are as American in their outlook and interests as are the Americans themselves.

Incidentally, a most peculiar discrepancy exists in these statistics of returning Canadians. The figures, as gleaned from the 1936 Canada Year whall ess mercurial national temperal which currently and they seem inconsequential title, and they seem inconsequential title, and they seem inconsequential title, and they seem inconsequential when compared with the enormous movements of the predefinition of the predefinition of the predefinition of the Procession when compared with the enormous movements of the predefinitions, a few thousands out, what does it matter? We head millions, and they be case with the satisfact or would have the United States of the first decade of this century, good times in the United States have drawn canadians like a magnet. And l

Americans themselves.
Incidentally, a most peculiar discrepancy exists in these statistics of returning Canadians. The figures, as gleaned from the 1936 Canada Year Book, are given below Alongside of them are given the figures of Canadians (including Newfoundlanders) leaving the United States to reestablish residence in Canada according to the Statistical Abstract of the U.S. It should be noted that the Canada Year Book's figures include as Canada Year Book's figures are consistent for the credit side, our greater mineral wealth, our better system of government, our connections with the rest of the British Empire, and our some what less mercurial national temperature of the British Empire, and our some what less mercurial national temperature of the British Empire, and our some what less mercurial national temperature of the British Empire, and our some what less mercurial national temperature of the British Empire, and our some what less mercurial national temperature of the British Empire, and our some what less mercurial national temperature of the British Empire, and our some what less mercurial national temperature of the British Empire, and our some what less mercurial national temperature of the British Empire, and our some what less mercurial national temperature of the British Empire, and our some what less mercurial national temperature of the British Empire, and our some what less mercurial national temperature of the British Empire, and our some what less mercurial national temperature of the British Empire, and our some what less mercurial national temperature of the British Empire, and our some what less mercurial national temperature of the British Empire, and our some what less mercurial national temperature of the British Empire, and Year Book's figures include as Canadians naturalized Canadians and British-born persons who had acquired Canadian domicile The United States Government's figures include as Canadians all those who were deemed to be former residents of Canada by virtue of previous residence of one year or more in Canada, Both sets of figures are therefore inclusive.

Canadians Returned from the United States Canada Year Book. (Calendar Years)

INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE

TORONTO, CANADA Established 1887

Statistical Abstract (U. S. Fiscal Years)

208,957 87,661 6,378 13.655 11.745 1925-1929 inclusive 1930-1934 inclusive 1935 (not available)

Saskatchewan — much greater than that of Manitoba. The reason? Quebec has a national way of life. The French-Canadians are at home in Quebec; they do not seek opportunities to leave it. That is the spirit that the rest of Canada must emulate.

We are proud, and justly proud, of Vimy Ridge. But how many Canadian pension cheques are being mailed each month to Canadian veterans living in the United States? We meaning English-speaking Canadians will match any other nation in war-time patriotism. But in peace-times we do not hesitate to change our nationality if it is to our monetary advantage to do so. Possibly these are harsh words, but the writer has been associating for eleven years with Americans who "were Canadians" and he sees this condition as no continuing resident of Canada can see it.

condition as no continuing resident of Canada can see if.

We need a national spirit, A national literature, A burning preference for home such as the French speaking now of the Continental French), the Germans, and the English have, Canadians, if they have to go to the United States, should pass the border with a lump in their threats, saying to themselves. "Dear old Canada! Soon may I return!"



lodge of the Duke of Rutland, the Peacock Inn at Rowsley is a hostelry noted

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OUTLOOK FOR WOOL IMPROVING

Opening Up of Vast Asiatic Markets May Offset Effects of Competition from Rayon and Substitutes

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

IN THE matter of sheep's clothing Japan has been playing a somewhat wolfish game. London opinion believes that Australia cannot be held entirely blameless, and that Mr. Lyons, the Commonwealth Premier, though sincere in his protestation of friendliness, was not on sound economic ground when he spoke of the desirability of two-way trade on an equitable basis. International trade is properly considered on a world IN THE matter of sheep's clothing Japan has been playing a somewhat wolfish game. London opinion believes that Australia cannot be held entirely blameless, and that Mr. Lyons, the Commonwealth Premier, though sincere in his protestation of friendliness, was not on sound economic ground when he spoke of the desirability of two-way trade on an equitable basis. International trade is properly considered on a world basis, and the exact balance of payments between any two countries trading reciprocally is a matter of doubtful importance.

At the time of writing the success-

doubtful importance.

At the time of writing the successful outcome of the Canberra conversations has yet to be ratified by Tokyo. If in fact an end has been out to the tariff dispute between the Commonwealth and Japan, it may not only put trading relationships between these countries onto their old footing, but precurse an era of better understanding. For it will represent the controversy as one whose prolongation could benefit neither party from the economic point of view and whose political repercussions—anti-Australianism has been riding the Japanese Pressmight have been disastrous.

As the success of the new season's

As the success of the new season's wool sales at Sydney has shown, Australia is in the position to call the time. The Japanese boycott was complete, no representative taking an active part in the bidding, but demand from other consumers, notably



BRUCE BURPLE, formerly District Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, at Toronto, who has been appointed Assistant General Passenger Agent with headquarters at Montreal. He is succeeded at Toronto by C. B. Andrews, who has been District Pas-senger Agent at Saint John, N.B.

UNLISTED QUOTATIONS

NDUSTRIAL STOCKS THUST & LOAN STOCKS

42 30

been built to suit the Australian stante, and it would have to be virtually reorganized before South Africa could become the source of chief supply Moreover, the relative cheapness of the Australian pound compared with the South African makes buying the latter country's wool more extensive. From the political point of view, South Africa souts the Japanese book little letter than Australia does, for Japan's crievance is against the British Empire, whose prosperity she is reluctant to see chanced by the necessities of her expansionist policies.

WHILE the importance of a tariff agreement between the countries should not be under-estimated, it is only one factor in the general out-look for the commodity. The short-

SEPTEMBER

cheap, consistent in quality and attractive to the purchaser. They have joined forces with cotton mixtures to encroach upon wool's territory. In the West, certain observers anticipate that wool will gradually settle down to a permanently lower consumptive level. A quasi-political influence which is operating in this direction is economic nationalism, And there are substitutes, Japan is not the only country to have experimented with these, and it is not generally expected that such attempts will for ever be abortive. Russia has announced the success of her scientists in discovering an acceptable synthetic alternative. Curiously, that country recently placed a large order for British dual-purpose sheep, which suggests that, substitutes or not. Russia will make more woollen goods. Also, however, it represents the country's desire for self-sufficiency, and is an argument for wool's decline in the West.

Operating against these tendencies are the efforts being made to open

decline in the West.

Operating against these tendencies are the efforts being made to open up the vast Asiatic markets. In many parts of the East a by-nomeans impecunious population endures the ravages of severe weather appareled only in cotton materials. Given political tolerance, in the form of complete freedom for market research and development, there is no reason why the many virtues of wool as a protective covering should not be impressed upon these people. A vast new market lies ready here, and it is in the industry's own hands to exploit it.

NEW BOOKS

THE FUTURE OF GOLD

The Downfall of the Gold Standard," by Gustav Cussel. Toronto, Oxford Press, \$1.75.

BY B. K. SANDWELL

BY B. K. SANDWELL

R EADERS of SATURDAY NIGHT have been amply familiarized with the trend of thinking, represented by this beek, a trend of which Professor Cassel is undoubtedly the leading mind, and which he here follows to a more advanced point, and a more definite conclusion, than he has hitherto reached. This volume, which can be read in an evening, is a brilliant example of what can be attained in a difficult and obscure subject by clear thinking and stern rejection of irrelevant matters.

should not be underestimated, it is only one factor in the peteral outleok for the ommoslity. The shortistm outlook for the price is promisited and the language of the chief producers—Australia. New Zealand, South Africa, Arcentina and Urusnay of about 50,000,000 fbs. I are not exception of Japan, who in the authorization of Irade war with Australia laid in stocks amounting to about 126,000,000 fbs.) are not exception for the available supplies.

More fundamental factors than a temporary reduction in supplies descrive attention. None of the older textiles ever enjoyed so remarkable a rise to popularity as rayon yarns have achieved. These yarns are textiles ever enjoyed so remarkable at its to popularity as rayon yarns have achieved. These yarns are textiles ever enjoyed so remarkable with the unit of currency if the gold standard decay would make the main taming of a reasonably stable price levels; restoration of the gold standard decay would make the main taming of a reasonably stable price levels; restoration of the gold standard decay would make the main taming of a reasonably stable price levels; restoration of the gold standard decay would make the main taming of a reasonably stable price level; restoration of the gold standard decay would make the main taming of a reasonably stable price level; restoration of the gold standard decay would make the price level; restoration of the gold standard decay would make the main taming of a reasonably stable price level; restoration of the gold standard today would make the main taming of a reasonably stable price level; restoration of the gold standard today would make the main taming of a reasonably stable price level; restoration of the gold standard today would make the main taming of a reasonably stable price level; restoration of the gold standard today would make the main taming of a reasonably stable price level; restoration of the gold standard today would make the main taming of a reasonably s

Professor Cassel thinks that owing to the existence of the Exchange Equalization Fund, Great Britain hand gained full advantage from her abandonment of the 2old standard, as the Fund has had a tendency to link sterling with gold. He is fairly sar castic about the apparent lack of any determined principle in the currency policy of the British Government though he has no complaints to make of the management of sterling since it consed to be a gold currency. His most interesting chapter is that on the London Conference, a chapter which we are glad to find sustains a view that we have cherished for a long time against many persuasive authorities the view that it was not the American but the French currency policy which smashed the monetary side of this Conference, and thereby ensured the complete usclessness of all its other portions. He declares that President Roosevelt "had seen the main lines of the problem far more distinctly than the majority of the delegates in London." But he admits that "the President treated the Conference rather inconsiderately"; and his most exquisite sentence is that in which he describes how "The representatives of the whole world were kept idle in Streather theorems and the main for a few months was head of the Washington "Brait Trust" should be preserved in history for all time with this slight but charming variation of his real the chief American brain. Profesor Mooly, who, when he at last arrived in London, was unable to accomplish anything." That the man for a few months was head of the Washington Plean Trust" should be preserved in the recovery in a number of small inhistory for all time with this slight but charming variation of his real.

The chief American brain. Profesor increases in dividence in the reason in the decision of the meighboring ore bodies.

O O

Lake Shore Mines of Kirkland Lake is making a net profit of over \$20 on each ounce of gold produced. The history for all time with this slight but charming variation of his real too far apart to enrich any great.

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Little Long Lae recovered an average of \$17.59 per ton from ore milled during the three months ended June 30.

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0 - 0

Arntfield is in ore which grades \$9 per ton to the east of the east stope. Diamond drilling is in progress adjacent to the Francocur boundary in the hope of locating continuation of the neighboring ore hodies.

present. To produce normal grade would be to realize profits of \$12, 000,000 or a rate of \$6 per share

Pickle Crow has cut a station at the 1,000 ft. level and will open these additional lower levels. Material with which to double mill capacity to 400 Wascanna has ordered a new mining plant and this will be taken to the property inimediately.

Additional lower levels. Material with which to double mill capacity to 400 tons daily has all been placed on order and in course of transportation to the

> Beaufor Mining Corporation inter-sected six feet of \$57.75 ore in a diamond drill hole near the boundary of Perron Gold Mines.

> 0 0 Caribou Gold Quartz produced \$76,-200 from 6,300 tons of ore during

August.

Stadacona will complete mill construction within the next two weeks. Some part of the plant will have a rated capacity of 400 tons

The mines of the Province of Quebec produced 377.100 ounces of gold during the first seven months of 1936, an increase of 54 per cent, over the corresponding period of 1935.

Central Patricia produced \$761,636 during the eight months ended August 31, the mill having treated 36,500 tons of ore during the period, and with recovery having averaged well above

The officers of this Bank seek opportunities to discuss banking requirements with the executives of sound enterprises. World-wide facilities in every department of banking

The BANK of

1832

An Invitation

36-46

LAKE ROWAN GOLD MINES

RED LAKE DISTRICT, ONTARIO

CAPITALIZATION

Authorized (No Par Value) 3,000,000 shares Issued for Properties (1,065,000 shares pooled) Previously Issued 240,007 shares In Treasury (Including the present offering) 1.669 993 shares

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

President LEONARD E. SCHLEMM, M.E.I.C. President, Red Crest Gold Mines Limited President, Northern Ontario Lands Corporatio Director, Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway

LT.-COLONEL HUGH M, WALLIS, D.S.O., M.C. L. G. W. SCHLEMM S. W. FAIRWEATHER, B.Sc.

MOSTYN LEWIS Director, United Bond & Share, Ltd. R. W. WALLACE

DR. J. E. GILL. Geologist

Vice President and Managing Director H. M. PORTEOUS

Director, Macassa Mines Limited Director, Kirkland-Hudson Bay Gold Mines Limited

Lake Rowan Gold Mines Limited, is located at "Recent results strengthen my favourable recom-Golden Arm, in the Red Lake district of Ontario. The Company owns 42 claims, all fully patented, covering an area of about 1,800 acres. The main discovery on the Lake Rowan property on Claim 6181 consists of five veins indicating values as high as \$57.00. Besides the main discovery there are some twelve to twenty other discoveries. It is adjoined by Red Crest Gold Mines, Frontier Red

Lake and Paulore. Dr. E. G. Bishop, Consulting Geologist, has reported favourably on the property and states in his report: "The general aspect of the group of claims held by the Lake Rowan Gold Mines is an extremely attractive one."

Wm. T. May, Consulting Mining Engineer, says: will be considered.

mendation made previously for the active development of this property."

The Management of operations is under the direction of H. M. Porteous, Vice-President and Managing Director of the Company

It may be stated that recent sampling and field work carried out under Dr. J. E. Gill's direction have fully come up to expectations.

The completion of Dr. Gill's geological work will be immediately followed by a programme to bring the property into production as soon as possible. The financing now arranged provides

ample funds to a point where mill construction

OFFERING OF 500,000 SHARES—NO PAR VALUE

We have every confidence that the potentialities of the property, disclosed as a result of development work done to date, indicate that Lake Rowan Gold Mines has exceptionally favourable possibilities of developing into a producing mine of considerable mentions.

Price 50c Per Share

Subject to prior disposition and change in price A prospectus, a copy of which has been filed under the provisions of the Companies' Act 1934, will be furnished on request.

While we do not guarantee the statements contained herein-we believe them to be reliable.

204 Hospital St., Montreal Telephone: BElair 2646

KIPPEN & COMPANY, INC.

R. O. SWEEZEY & CO. LTD. 210 St. James St. W., Montreal Telephone: HArbour 8271

ived payment or commitment therefor, the proceeds of the shares now being offered will not go into the treasury of the Company.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES JUNE JULY AUGUST

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

(Continued from Page 17)

SEP. 19 168.93 INDUSTRIALS AUG.21 160.80 SEP.19 AUG 8" 43 65 56.36 AUG.21 51.84 RAILS

(Continued from Page 19)
the mill, open two more levels and suspend milling operations for eight months in order to make ready for more selective mining, would cost \$80,000 and this is recommended. The work heretofore has resulted in costs absorbing the output. Falconbridge Nickel has almost completed plant enlargement, and the mine will start off the new year with a producing capacity of approximately \$6,000,000 a year. This estimate is based upon 16,000,000 lbs. of nickel at 33 cents, and \$,000,000 lbs. of copper at 10 cents. Profits at a rate of around \$2,500,000 a year are indicated, thereby pointing toward substantial increases in dividends.

The only persons to whom we cannot recommend the perusal of this little book are those whose emotions are too violently disturbed by any

(Continued from Page 19)

width to ore grade. A late drill hole demonstrated this four years ago, but (21A) however, at 680 ft. in depth, is handling lower grade and turning showed three feet of core carrying out about 465,000 ounces a year at (21A) however, at 680 ft, in depth, showed three feet of core carrying 1.92 oz. of gold per ton.

Margaret Red Lake announces a diamond drill program is to commence at once.

Skeokum Gold reports good progress with surface work in which encouraging gold values occur in a series of parallel breaks.

O O







One of Halton County's fine herds of Shorthorns in a well-watere pasture on the farm of F. C. Wilmott & Son, Milton, Ont.

IN A RECENT ISSUE OF SATURDAY NIGHT WE STATED THAT HIGHER PRICES FOR FARM PRODUCTS WOULD PREVAIL

Here is definite Proof!

ONE LOAD WORTH AS MUCH AS FOUR

A market gardener from Islington, trucking a load of sweet corn to the Toronto market, reported that when the saving in cost of harvesting and marketing was considered he received as much income from one truck load this year as he did from

LAST YEAR'S BARLEY DOUBLED IN VALUE

Last year a farmer in South Simcoe had 250 bushels of barley for which a buyer for a malting company refused to pay 45 cents a bushel because of a small admixture of wheat. The farmer held it over. This year he harvested 300 bushels of clean barley which the malting companies are buying at 90 to 95 cents a bushel and he has the mixed barley, held over, for feed. He has a barn full of splendid quality alfalfa hay and harvested a good crop of fall wheat, worth 90 to 95 cents a bushel compared with 55 to 60 cents last year. He is not worrying if his oat crop was reduced a third.

MORE MONEY FOR LESS CHEESE

From the dairyman's point of view, dry weather in July and August may have reduced production 10% but he is getting 15 cents a pound for cheese compared with 12 cents a year ago. Ninety pounds of cheese at 15 cents is \$13,50 as compared with \$12.00 for 100 pounds at 12 cents, and he has saved the cost of producing and making 10 pounds of cheese into the bargain. But what really pleases him is that with the improvement in pastures that came with the rain in the latter part of August and the increased production in May and June, his output for the season will be fully up to that for 1935 and he has received an average of from 2 to 3 cents a pound more for it throughout the season.

BUSINESS IS GOOD WITH US, TOO!

Over 15% increase in display advertising lineage in the September issue of THE FARMER MAGAZINE as compared with the same

44 new display advertisers since the first of the year—January to September issues inclusive.

Farm publications get closer to the rural consumer than any other type of media. This is everywhere acknowledged. Is it not logical, therefore, to earmark a portion of your advertising appropriation to this type of media?



Devoted to the interests of Agriculture in Eastern (ànada

73 Richmond St. West, Toronto, Ont.

100,000 CIRCULATION NET PAID A.B.C. EVERY ISSUE

A CONSOLIDATED PRESS PUBLICATION

LESS UNEMPLOYMENT

Though Still Major Problem, Canada's Position Is Still Better Than That of United States

ALTHOUGH the recovery in busi-A ness during the past three years has been accompanied by expansion in employment in Canada and the United States, unemployment continues to be a major problem. In both countries volume of employment fell to lower levels than it did in most of the other parts of the world. At the worst it amounted to about fifteen million or fifteen and one-hah million in the United States and to about one million in Canada. At the present time, says the monthly letter of the Royal Bank of Canada, there are between ten and one-half million and twelve million unemployed in the United States and from 600,000 to 750,000 unemployed in Canada. In neither country has unemployment been reduced to a reasonable magnitude, but at no time in the depression or during recovery has unemployment been proportionately as large in Canada as it has been in the United States. If one considers the difference between the maximum of unemployment which prevailed in 1926, as 100 per cent. then Canada has traveled more than half of the road toward recovery in employment whereas the United States has traveled only one-quarter of the distance along that road.

In almost every one of the major categories of employment the present position of Canada is decidedly more favorable than is the position of the United States. In mining, for instance, stands the strong contrast between the position of the anthracite miners in the United States, where less than 50 per cent. of the miners are employed, with that of the metal mines of Canada where the index of employment is now above 250 per cent. of that in 1926. In other branches of mining the comparison is not as overwhelmingly favorable as that just given, but for mining as a whole employment in Canada was 72.3. A simple average of the index of so, while that of Canada was 72.3. A simple average of the index of the United States and 192.7 in Canada.

The United States employment in Canada was 72.3. A simple average of the index so so wholesale and retail trade shows 85 for the United States and 1926 statisticians

A SECOND objection by statisticians in the United States to comparisons between the employment indexes of the two countries is that farming is relatively much more important in Canada than in the United States and that recovery in employment (the indexes do not measure farm labor) is relatively much less significant to the welfare of Canada than it would be to that of the United States. The following table which compares the latest occupational census of the two countries, shows that the proportion of the population of each country engaged in each major division of industry is remarkably alike. Farm owners and tenants are left out of both columns of the table. The number of workers gainfully employed constitutes 24.77 per cent. of the population of Canada and 24 per cent. of that of the United States if farm labor by unpaid members of the family is left out of the number of gainfully employed in both countries.

Gainfully Employed Population-

Occupational	Distribution		
	Canada	U.S.	
Agriculture	7.977	10.44	
Forestry, fishing	2.0	- 6	
Extraction of min-			
erals	23 -25	2.3	
Manufacturing and			
mechanical in-			
dustries	33.0*	32.9	
Construction	6i_4		
Transportation &			
Communication	10.9	9.0	
Trade	N. 1	14.2	
Public, Profes-			
sional and do-			
mestic service.	19.0	21.2	
Clerical occupations	19.3	9.4	
Finance	1.1		
Unspecified	. 1		

Total 100.0 100.0

*In manufacturing was included laborers and unskilled workers (not agricultural mining or logging) and this corresponds closely to U.S. practice.

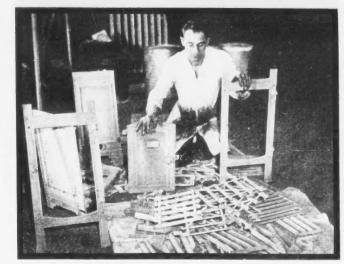
As stated above, there are probably about 600,000 to 750,000 workers who were memployed in Canada on July 1, 1936, a time in the year when the seasonal factor is favorable to a high level of employment. The calculated figure of unemployment for this date was 625,000 but the figure 750,000 allows for a margin of error of about 25 per cent. While this estimate may seem high. margin of error of about 25 per cent. While this estimate may seem high, it is the best obtainable with the statistics now available. If one examines the method by which it was derived and calculates the amount of unemployment at various critical dates by the same method, the internal evidence suggests that this estimate is fairly reasonable. this estimate is fairly reasonable.

As of June 1, 1931, the date on which the census of Canada was taken, the number of workers in Canada was to 2,372,500, of whom 439,000 were given as unemployed.

From the statements just made, it follows that the number of employed in pursuits other than agriculture on June 1, 1931, was 1,933,400. The employment index for that date was 1,932.

June 1, 1931, was 1,933,400. The employment index for that date was 103.6.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics employment index is based upon the average number of workers reported as employed in the twelve months of 1926. The index for 1926 averaged 109. From this it follows by direct proportion that the average number of employed workers during 1926 was about 1,862,000 and that the numbers employed on May 1 and July 1, 1936 (dates to which future reference will be made) were 1,853,000 and that the numbers employed on February 1936, if the population of Canada increased at the same rate as between the last two dates of census, and further provided that there were no great changes in the age and occupation proportions of the population in that interval, it would follow that the number of workers should have increased by 8.23 per cent, by the middle of 1936. During the last decade, the population increased by 18,08 per cent, or at a rate of 1.68 per cent, per year, compounded. An approximate estimate of the number of workers available for industry on each of the dates of which mention will be made, is shown in the following table. The method for calculating the number actually employed was given in the previous paragraph, and if this number is subtracted from the total number of workers available, the result is an approximation of the number of unemployed. It will be noted that as compared with the peak number of unemployed in April 1933 and the allegedly normal unemployment of 1926 (300,000), the re-employment of an additional 300,000 to 450,000 would mean the restoration of reasonably normal conditions.



FROM \$20 A WEEK TO A FORTUNE. An Englishman—Harry Webb, of London—who a few weeks ago was earning \$20 a week as a plater is now on the way to earning a fortune as a result of discovering a four-minute process for impregnating any kind of metal so as to render it absolutely unrustable.

SIMPSONS, LIMITED

OFFERING is being made of the O new issue of \$10,000,000 Simpsons,
Limited \$27, \$1\frac{1}{2}\chappa_0\$ and \$4\frac{1}{2}\chappa_0\$ first
mortgage and collateral trust bonds
by Wood, Gundy & Company, Limited.
The price of the \$4\frac{1}{4}\chappa_0\$ bonds, due
December 1, 1951, is 100 and accrued
interest.

outstanding bonds of Simpsons, Limited with all unmatured coupons attached may be tendered in payment at a price of 116.56 flat for the 60, bonds, and 110.25 flat for the 5½%, bonds.

bonds, and 110.25 flat for the seg of bonds.

The purpose of the new issue is to provide funds for the retirement of the outstanding 6% and 5½% bonds of the company, which are payable in Canada, New York, or London, England.

The new bonds will be dated November 20, 1936, and will mature \$350,000 on December 1 each year from 1937 to 1940, inclusive, with





DICIAPHONE

The word DICTAPHONE is the registered trade mark of Dictaphone Corporation

CONFIDENCE GAME IN ALBERTA

THE question is: will the stamped scrip be accepted as means of payment for goods and services generally in the Province. There are two reasons why a person should prefer Canadian currency to stamped scrip. The scrip is subject to a tax of one per cent, per week and there is a feat of not being able to pass it on at par value. Pressure can be exercised on merchants, asing this word for storekeepers in general, to accept the scrip. They can be threatened with the loss of patronage by reflect recipients if they refuse scrip. The Government influence, and the propaganda of the Social Credit party with its shally newspaper, are brought into play against reductant store keepers. Moreover, the stamped scrip is accepted by the Government in payment of sales tax, and to this extent it has an assured value. Reports in the press state that free Government delays acceptance of the corner of the scrip is accepted by the Government in gament of sales tax, and to this extent it has an assured value. Reports in the press state that free Government delays acceptance of the corner of the scrip is accepted by the Government in Government in the press state that free Government delays acceptance of the corner of the cor

is a fear of not being able to pass it on at par value. Pressure can be an at par value. Pressure can be exercised on merchants, using this word for storekeepers in general, to accept the scrip. They can be threatened with the loss of patronase in the program of the scrip. They can be threatened with the loss of patronase in the program of the scrip. They can be threatened with the loss of patronase who present the patronase of patronase in the program of the program



ARTHUR CROSS, appointed President ARTHUR CROSS, appointed President of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation Limited in succession to Sir Newton Moore, who has resigned on account of ill-health, Mr. Cross joined the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation in April, 1931, as assistant to the president and treasurer, subsequently becoming a director, and later vice-president.

of finance. The Credit House is prepared to accept Canadian currency, not on deposit, but in exchange for Alberta Credit. One of the paragraphs of the Act authorizes the Credit House "To receive currency and all kinds of negotiable instruments from any person and to convert the same into Alberta credit for an amount expressed in terms of currency equal to the currency and negotiable instruments so received."

No reason is provided why anyone should give currency in exchange for Alberta credit. There is no offer of interest and no pledge of future reconversion into currency. The Credit House, according to the Act,



MODERN, EFFICIENT BANKING SERVICE the outcome of 118 years' successful operation .

BANK OF



Nexton Moore, who has resigned on account of ill-health. Mr. Cross joined the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation in April, 1951, as assistant to the president and treasurer, subsequently becoming a director, and later vice-president.

of finance. The Credit House is prepared to accept Canadian currency, not on deposit, but in exchange for Alberta Credit. One of the paragraphs of the Act authorizes the Credit House has no credit to any borrower in the first finance. It can give me a document amount expressed in terms of currency and all kinds of negotiable instruments from any person and to convert the same into Alberta credit for an amount expressed in terms of currency and negotiable instruments so received."

No reason is provided why anyone should give currency for exchange for Alberta credit. There is no offer of interest and no pledge of future reconversion in to currency. The Credit House, according to the Act, will pag currency on which it may so receive into a special fund, and the

New Issue

\$10,000,000

Simpsons, Limited \$1,400,000 First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Serial Bonds 3%

\$1,400,000 First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Serial Bonds 31/2% Series "A" \$7,200,000 First Mortgage and Collateral Trust 15-Year Bonds 414% Series "A"

To be dated November 20th, 1936

Serial Bonds to mature December 1st, 1937-1944 15-Year Bonds to mature December 1st, 1951

Principal and half-yearly interest [June 1st and December 1st) payable in lawful money of Canada at the holder's option at any branch in Canada of the Company's bankers (Yukon Territory excepted). Coupon Bonds in denominations of \$1,000, \$500 and \$100, registerable as to principal. Fully registered Bonds in denominations of \$1,000 and authorized multiples thereof. Redeemable in whole or in part at the option of the Company at any time prior to maturity, on sixty days' notice, at 101 for the 3° and 3½° Bonds; the 4½° Bonds to be redeemable at 103 if redeemed on or before December 1st, 1941, thereafter at 102 if redeemed on or before December 1st, 1946, thereafter at 101 if redeemed prior to maturity, in each case with accrued interest to date of redemption. Commencing December 1st, 1945 there will be provided for the 414°. First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Fifteen-year Bonds an Annual Sinking Fund of \$375,000.

Trustee: Montreal Trust Company

In the opinion of Counsel, these Bonds will be a legal investment for funds of Insurance Companies registered under the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932.

Schedule of Maturities

Due December 1st	Coupon	Amount	Due December 1st	Coupon	Amount
1937	31	\$350,000	1941	31,00	\$350,000
1938	30%	350,000	1942	31,0%	350,000
1939	3'	350,000	1943	3120%	350,000
1940	30%	350,000	1944	31/60%	350.000

\$7,200,000 41/4% Bonds, due December 1st, 1951

We offer the 15-Year Bonds, subject to prior disposal and change in price, if, as and when issued and accepted by us and subject to the approval of Messrs, Johnston, Tory & Johnston, Toronto.

Price: 100 and accrued interest

Outstanding bonds of Simpsons, Limited, with all unmatured coupons attached may be tendered in payment. The price to be paid (in Canadian funds) for the 6% Bonds is \$110.50 flat; for the 51% Bonds §110.25 flat. These prices include principal, premium on redemption, interest to November 20th, 1936. and premium on sterling exchange, and are subject to change with fluctuations in sterling exchange

Cash orders will be received during the period of exchange subject to allotment and confirmation.

A prospectus, a copy of which has been filed under the provisions of The Companies Act, 1934, will be promptly furnished on request.

Wood, Gundy & Company Limited

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg London, Eng. 36 King Street West Toronto

Hamilton Vancouver TELEPHONE: ELGIN 4321 London, Ont.